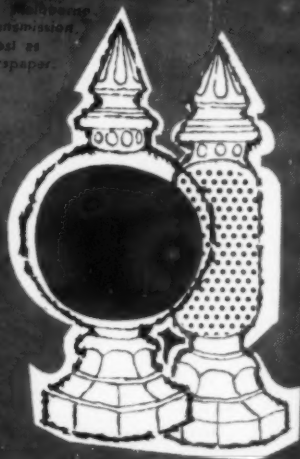


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THE
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OF

PHARMACY

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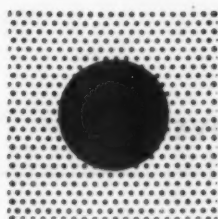
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SEPTEMBER, 1961

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

PHARMACY QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Wednesday, 31st January, 1962.

TIME TABLE

Pharmaceutics I—Wednesday afternoon, 31st January, 1962.

Prescription Reading & Posology—Thursday afternoon, 1st February, 1962.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic—Friday morning, 2nd February, 1962.

Pharmaceutics II—Friday afternoon, 2nd February, 1962.
Practical Work commences on Monday, 5th February, 1962.

Entry forms are available from the Board only.

Fee for part or whole of the Examination is £3/3/-.

Applications close with the last post on 2nd January, 1962.

Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE
(Registrar)

7th Floor,
19 O'Connell Street,
Sydney, N.S.W.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS

The following time table of examinations is published for general information:—

PHARMACY I:

Commence on Wednesday, October 25, 1961.

Entries close on Thursday, October 5, 1961.

PHARMACY II:

Commence on Wednesday, October 25, 1961.

Entries close on Friday, October 6, 1961.

INTERMEDIATE:

(Third Year—Old Course).

Commence on Monday, October 30, 1961.

Entries close on Monday, October 9, 1961.

FINAL:

(Fourth Year—Old Course).

Commence on Wednesday, November 1, 1961.

Entries close on Wednesday, October 11, 1961.

NOTE: Full Time-Tables of Examinations will be posted at a later date.

F. C. KENT, Registrar.

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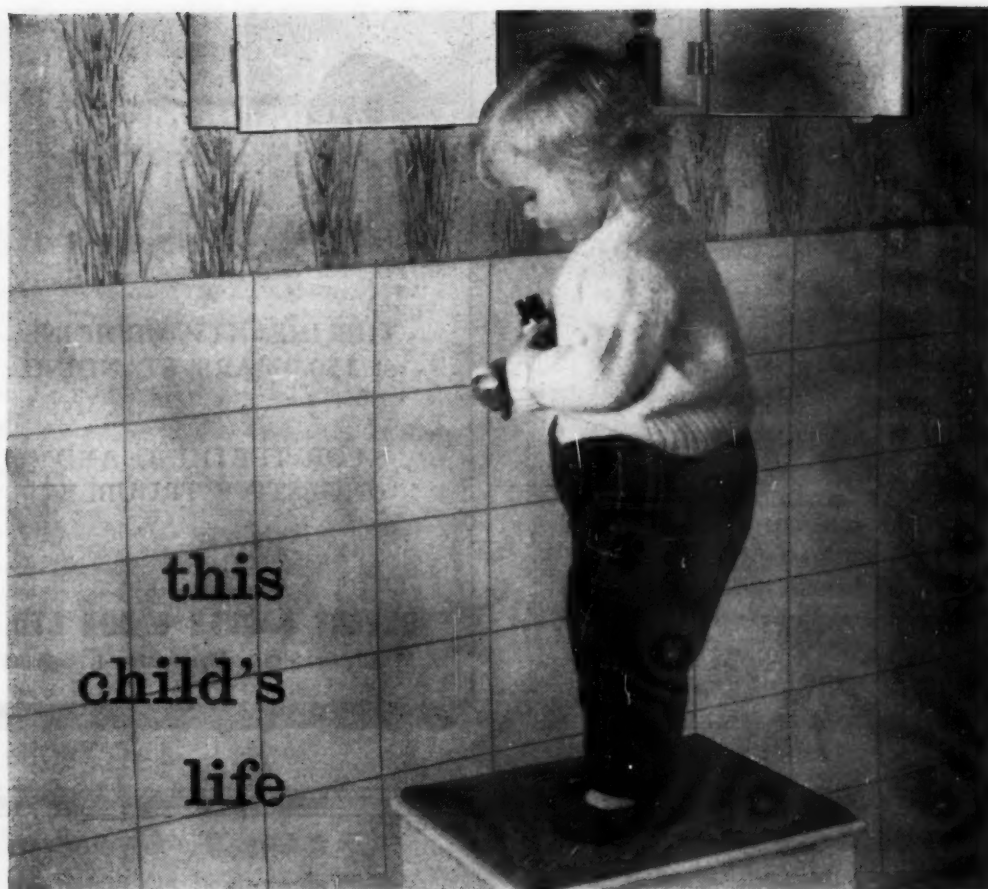
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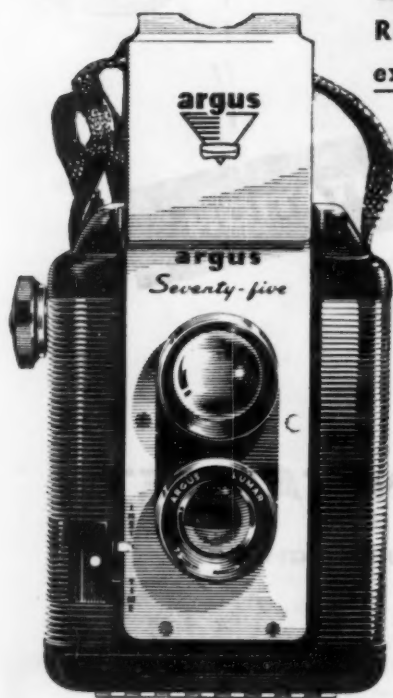
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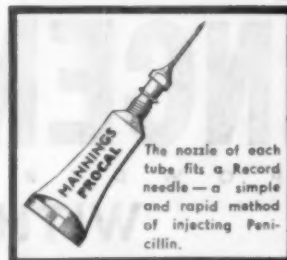
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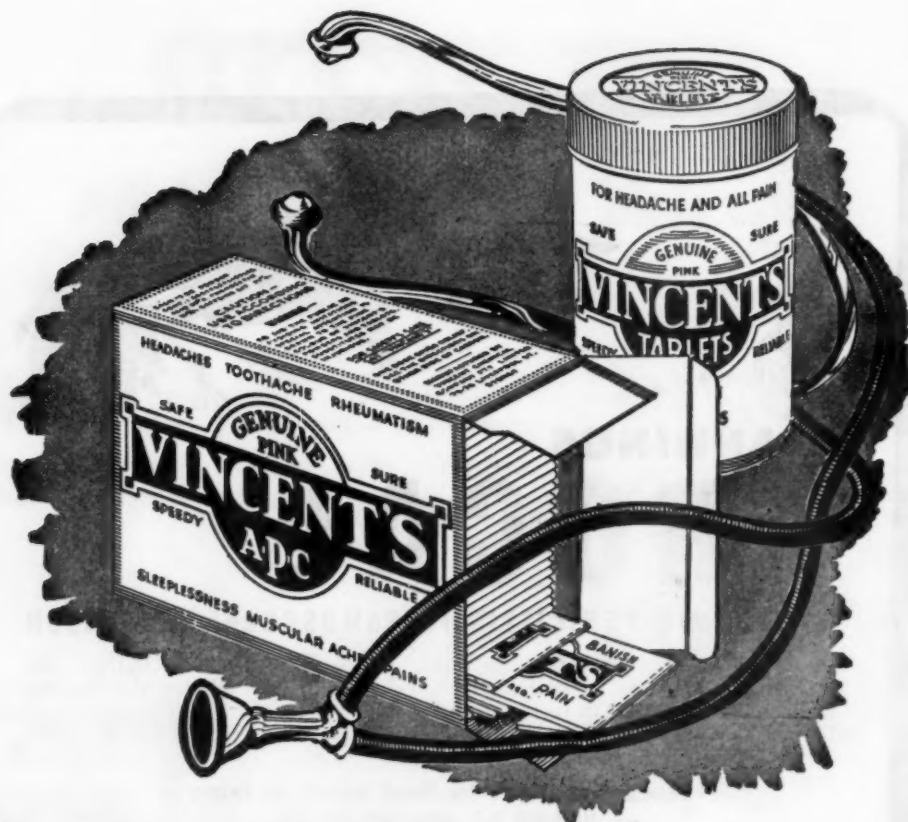
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The directors say that the falling off in New Zealand is an unexpected season, and the poor catch is evidence of a decline in the whaling industry.

Thought operations to be successful at both Byron Bay and Norfolk Island, but the New Zealand station is in the absence of a report.

Layout Of New Town Praised

The new town of Manawatu, on the God River, has a layout praised by a Scots-born journalist and housewife, who now lives there, that she considers it has the best layout of any town in N.Z.

SEA SICK?
TAKE
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... FEEL WELL

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JULY 30, 1961.

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E776/4495 A

The Preparation of Eye-Drops

A Guest Editorial by Mr. A. W. Callister, F.P.S.

WIDE interest was aroused recently by press reports of the dangers of contaminated eye-drops, following the publication in the Medical Journal of Australia of a paper by D. O. Crompton entitled "Some Factors in the Prevention of Sepsis in Ophthalmic Surgery" (Med. J. Aust., 1961, 1:356). A subsequent letter from the author to the same journal gave further examples of infection, resulting in one case in blindness and in another in the loss of an eye, from the use of eye-drops from which cultures of various pathogenic organisms were obtained. The author made a plea for amendment of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Act to state the necessity of and to provide payment for the sterilisation of eye-drops. Then followed the statement that "The older pharmacists are not trained and few pharmacists are equipped to prepare such sterile solutions. It is therefore to be hoped that wholesale firms will do so." The latter statement led to press interviews and resulted in widespread unfavourable publicity for Pharmacy.

It is of the greatest importance that eye-drops are dispensed and presented to the patient in such a way that no further contamination is added to an already damaged or infected eye. There is, however, a significant difference between solutions for use in eye surgery and solutions prepared for use by the patient in the treatment of superficial eye conditions. Solutions for eye surgery must be sterile, and suitable procedures are available for their preparation. Such solutions are seldom presented for dispensing outside a hospital, nor are they normally administered by the patient, but if required their preparation is well within the resources of a well conducted pharmacy. The paper and the letter referred to above deal with eye infections following surgical procedures, and for which sterilised preparations were essential. These solutions should be administered by trained hospital personnel in order to reduce the possibility of accidental contamination.

Following the publication in the B.P. 1932 of detailed conditions and methods for the preparation of sterilised products for pharmaceutical purposes, such methods (and the modifications introduced by successive editions of the Pharmacopoeia) have since been an important part of the training and practice of pharmaceutical chemists. No practising pharmaceutical chemist under 60 years of age can be unfamiliar with the procedures required nor be incapable of applying these procedures when necessary.

Eye-drops for other than surgical procedures have been the subject of a great deal of investigation. Many papers have been published in Great Britain, U.S.A. and Australia dealing with the many factors involved in their preparation. Freedom from bacterial contamination, prevention of re-infection, stability to heating, the use of bacteriostatics, incompatibilities of medicaments with preservatives, pH adjustment to maintain stability of the medicament and isotonicity of solutions are important considerations.

The A.P.F. 1955 included a major section dealing with the preparation of ophthalmic solutions for general use. A standard method of preparation was set out which involved the use of a bacteriostatic and a period of heating.

The General Instructions for this section specify the use of first quality ingredients, preliminary cleaning and preheating of apparatus and containers, filtration, the use of dropper bottles and final immersion of the finished product in a water bath at 100°C. for thirty minutes. A choice of preservatives and buffered vehicles is presented so that incompatibilities may be prevented and development of sensitivity avoided. It is suggested that if a prescriber is in doubt as to the compatibility of a medicament with a bacteriostatic he may simply order "Ophthalmic Vehicle A.P.F." or "Ophthalmic Buffer Vehicle A.P.F." and the chemist will select a suitable vehicle and endorse the prescription accordingly.

The A.P.F. section on the preparation of eye-drops was developed and prepared in collaboration with the staff of the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital.

Because of the conditions under which eye-drops are used and stored by the patient it is almost impossible to maintain such solutions in a sterile condition. The procedure outlined in the A.P.F. is designed to reduce bacterial contamination at the time of preparation and to prevent growth of contaminating organisms which may gain access during the period of use. In many cases the A.P.F. treatment does in fact sterilise the solution, but this result depends upon such factors as the nature of the organism, the type of medicament and the concentration of the solution. In general, all actively growing organisms are destroyed, but spores may survive. Such spores will remain dormant because of the unfavourable environment due to the bacteriostatic, and the growth of contaminating organisms accidentally introduced during use of the drops will also be inhibited.

Sterilised eye-drops which contain no added bacteriostatic and which become contaminated during use can present a greater risk to the patient than drops prepared by the above method. Moreover, many of the materials used in eye-drops would be seriously affected by the high temperatures required in processes of sterilisation by heat. If a bactericide is used to destroy micro-organisms, the concentration necessary renders the solution unsuitable for application to the eye. Except for surgical use, sterilisation is not a suitable replacement for the procedure of the A.P.F. for the preparation of eye-drops to be used by the patient.

The Prescribers' List issued under the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Act includes a section of formulae for eye-drops which may be prescribed as benefits. No methods of preparation are specified nor are suitable containers provided for. The dispensing fee paid for the preparation of such drops does not cover the cost of procedures necessary for safe dispensing. To

this extent the National Health Service is second-rate and may be dangerous to the public. It is important that discussions be undertaken to remedy this weakness in the National Health Service. If the Government is unwilling to specify and pay for a safe method of preparation of eye-drops, then such solutions should be withdrawn from the list of benefits. Pending a satisfactory outcome of this matter, prescribers should be advised to order eye-drops as private prescriptions and endorse such prescriptions with the words "Sterilise" or "Prepare by the A.P.F. method" as circumstances require.

Published comment by some spokesmen of pharmacy on these matters was lamentable. It should be stated clearly and unequivocally to public and prescriber alike that procedures for safe dispensing and/or sterilisation of eye-drops are available and that our practitioners are willing and capable of applying them.



news of
pharmaceutical
events
at home
and abroad

Drug Advertising Criticised

The "Lancet" in a leading article has strongly criticised the methods of advertising drugs, adopted by the industry, which the "Lancet" describes as "an invaluable partner of our profession in the advance of medicine." However, "of late years an increasing proportion of the advertisements appearing in journals or distributed through the post have been clever rather than factual; they smack of the advertising expert rather than of the manufacturer himself, by whom most doctors would prefer to be addressed. Everybody now knows that skilful advertising can defy probabilities and sell almost anything to the public; but many of us feel that, where a serious profession is being approached on a serious subject, straightforward information is more suitable than the kind of ingenious persuasion nowadays so fashionable."

The techniques adopted have too often converted legitimate promotion into a positive assault on the doctor's mind. To obtain a sufficient return from their work manufacturers must often induce doctors to prescribe preparations which, in fact, differ very little from those sold by their rivals. In the same issue of the "Lancet," a member of an American medical school declares that the invasion of the doctor's independence begins in a planned fashion before he has qualified.

Firms make presents each year to students to condition them to the general acceptability of the drug firms in question. This planned conditioning is organised like psychological warfare, and of course "somebody eventually has to pay for all their good works." In Britain the methods adopted by some firms, particularly American doctors, has been criticised in Parliament.

C.S.I.R.O.'s Biggest Post-War Building Opened

New laboratories for C.S.I.R.O.'s Division of Food Preservation were officially opened on September 18 by the Minister-in-Charge of C.S.I.R.O. (Dr. Cameron).

The Laboratories, recently constructed at the Sydney suburb of North Ryde, cost £600,000. Their opening marks the completion of C.S.I.R.O.'s biggest post-war building project.

Among the features of the new Laboratory is a special food preservation building, equipped with pilot scale plant for canning, dehydrating and quick-freezing food. Another building contained a large array of controlled

temperature rooms in which storage conditions for various foods can be evaluated.

Dr. Cameron, in opening the Laboratories, said that food preservation was one of C.S.I.R.O.'s most important fields of research. The population of the world, he said, had increased by 700,000,000 since 1940, and would be more than doubled in the next 40 years. Tremendous surpluses of food were being accumulated in some countries, while there was famine in others. In the enormous international problem of feeding the world's hungry people, food preservation was a key factor.

The industrial practice of food preservation in Australia had come a long way, Dr. Cameron added, since meat was first canned in Newcastle in 1847. Changing habits and tastes had stimulated a continuing need for new food products and new packages.

Food preservation was of vital importance to the export industry.

The Cost of the National Health Services in the United Kingdom

The Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, London, has forwarded us a copy of a memorandum which it sent to members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords known to have special interest in National Health Services.

The pamphlet raises the question whether there has been an increase in the cost of the National Health Service relative to the growth of the national income, and it quotes from a book recently published by Basil Blackwell, "Genesis of the British National Health Service" by J. and S. Jewkes, and also from the report of the Hinchliffe Committee which reported in 1959 to the Minister of Health on the cost of prescribing.

The book by J. and S. Jewkes asserts that in exhorting the public to restrain its demands for medicines, it has set up and strengthened its machinery to check excessive prescribing on the part of doctors (and, in the process, run the risk of interfering with professional independence and experiment). It is further alleged that price curbs had been imposed upon manufacturers of pharmaceutical products to the point where research may have been discouraged.

In spite of these actions the statement is made that the cost of medicines under the National Health Services was in 1959 only about 10% of total cost and the expenditure per head of population was £1/10/-. Compared with most other countries both figures were low. In the United States, for example, drugs accounted for 26% of total medical costs and the expenditure per head of population was \$25.

The pamphlet also republishes a statement made by Mr. George Brown in a debate in Parliament on February 8, 1961: "As a percentage of national income, our expenditure on the Health Service rests almost exactly where it was in 1950."

Ban Imposed on Sale of Arsenical Preparations

Regulations under the Food and Drug Act, recently passed, prohibit the sale in South Australia of arsenical weed killers, except to persons holding a special permit.

In an announcement published in the press, a Government spokesman said that it was stated that time would be allowed for old stocks to be cleared until January 1, 1962. The Food and Drugs Advisory Committee had reported that 50% of accidents to children by poisoning are caused by arsenical weed killers.

In South Australia, between 1947 and 1957, nine children died by swallowing arsenical sprays.

The Director of Agriculture said that effective and less dangerous weed killers were now available, and were as cheap. No hardship would be caused to primary industry by the new restrictions. Arsenical preparations would be still available to persons using them for trade and business purposes, but they would need a permit from the Central Board of Health to purchase the preparation.

Quebec College Withdraws from Canadian Pharmaceutical Association

Dr. Georges Filteau, President of the College of Pharmacists of the Province of Quebec, has notified the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association that that College finds it impossible to continue its affiliation with the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

The original correspondence indicating its withdrawal was received on June 30, 1961, at the close of the 1960-61 fiscal year of the Canadian Association. It arose from a recently held meeting of the College's newly elected Board of Governors, of which Dr. Filteau is the new President. A four-member Executive Committee of the Board of Governors invited C.Ph.A. President D. F. McKeague and Secretary-Manager J. C. Turnbull to meet with it on July 27 to discuss matters pertinent to this withdrawal.

The correspondence will be placed before the forthcoming Annual Meeting of the Council of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and it is expected that that Council, in recognising the resignation, will, at the same time, voice its great concern that Pharmacy in Canada, as represented by the national organisation, may no longer benefit from having Quebec delegates at its table at a time when a high level of unity of purpose and mutual expression is so very necessary.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, founded in 1907, is an association of provincial pharmaceutical bodies, societies and colleges which are incorporated and charged with the administration of a provincial Pharmacy Act. As a federation of such constituent associations, it has, as members, every pharmacist whose name appears on the official register of such constituents.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ARTICLES

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- The Influence of pH on the Solubility of Pharmaceuticals
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BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, 1961

A More Rational Approach to Pharmaceutical Control

Abstract of Chairman's Address to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Portsmouth Meeting, September, 1961.

Chairman: Dr. D. C. Garratt.

There have been great advances in analytical chemistry in the past ten years, and this expansion has been mainly due to new instrumental methods, many of which are of value in pharmaceutical production. This increase in methods corresponds with the necessity for more rigorous control of potent drugs now available, as shown by the greater stringency of the tests in the successive editions of the B.P. and B.P.C.

Such an increase in analysis required has resulted in an increasing overhead in analytical costs, and needs investigation. The major reason for increased costs is the increase in market value of analysts, and therefore the most effective way to reduce costs is to reduce staff.

The present shortage of analysts has resulted from (i) the wide experience demanded, (ii) the wide variety of work which can only be assimilated by chemists devoted to analytical work as a profession, (iii) the lack of courses in analytical chemistry, (iv) the absence of any attempt to interest graduates to enter this sphere of work.

This situation is being rectified by the introduction of new courses and appointments in analytical chemistry at the reader and professorial level. There is also a need for specialised courses in pharmaceutical analysis.

"Pharmacy should not let pharmaceutical analysis remain largely in the hands of non-pharmacists; it is surely a strange situation that a large proportion of the leading pharmaceutical manufacturing houses now employ a non-pharmacist as chief analyst."

The main cause for the increase in the amount of analytical control is the increased testing required on potent drugs, and "the most valuable contribution to the saving of man-power in pharmaceutical laboratories is the replacement of chemical methods by physical techniques—the application of such techniques as emission spectrography, flame photometry, ultra-violet, infra-red and fluorescence spectroscopy and gas chromatography, all of which offer considerable advantages of speed in routine analysis."

Methods and changes in methods of analysis need

close inspection to ensure that they are all necessary and worthwhile, and that "new" techniques have some advantage and are not just "new."

"There is little justification for many of the assays at present applied to the large range of pure synthetic drugs," and many assays of drugs with a high standard of purity required are meaningless in the light of lack of precision of the analytical method adopted. Many of the assays of pure substances could be deleted since "they are only an added identity test of little specificity, and the criteria of purity are concerned with other substances present." Many of the present monographs and specifications can only "be made worthwhile . . . if the sample under test is assayed against a standard material of known purity under identical conditions." "Differential analysis is almost essential if consistent results are to be obtained." Hence there is an urgent need for a collection of highly purified medicinal chemicals in which the amounts of any impurities are accurately known.

"There is also a need for analytical research for more specific tests of identity and assay." "It is a vital need, particularly with the marketing of chemicals of closely similar chemical composition but different pharmacological activity or action."

To implement this revision of conventional monographs, the latest instrumental techniques must be considered. "The plea that equipment is too expensive is no longer tenable since, as already indicated, the analyst is by far the greatest cost."

A consideration must also be given to the various hidden costs in analysis such as the voluntary research into analytical methods for standardising committees, the investigation of packaging materials, closures, and shelf-life. The cost of documentation and the hold up of valuable stock during analysis are also hidden costs.

The application of method-study to laboratory procedures can lead to a reduction in costs or at least to the prevention of their increase. Another area of laboratory costs which could be controlled is the waste involved in the duplication of analysis by both vendor and purchaser of drugs, and this can be reduced by agreements between manufacturer and buyer for the reciprocal acceptance of analytical certificates.

Finally there is a need for new legislation to speed up the registration, publication of standards, and notification of new drugs.—W.R.O.

PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF RADIO-ISOTOPES IN AUSTRALIA

D. J. Stevens

(Director Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory)

Since 1946, when artificially produced radio-isotopes first became regularly available from overseas sources of supply, the Commonwealth Department of Health has, through its Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory, provided a central procurement service for those wishing to use radio-isotopes for any purpose in Australia. The Department of Health, through its Laboratory, has, in exercising the control vested in it through Item 23 in the Third Schedule of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, maintained a supervision of the safe and useful application of these radio-isotopes. In addition the Laboratory has, over this period, provided technical assistance and advice in the various fields of application of radio-isotopes.

Now that the Australian Atomic Energy Commission is in a position to prepare, in its own reactor, some of the radio-isotopes required for various purposes in Australia, and consequent to the establishment some years ago by the Commission of an advisory service in the use of radio-isotopes in industry and research, the Department of Health and the Australian Atomic Energy Commission have agreed on a redistribution of the activities previously carried by the Department of Health. For the information of users and potential users of radio-isotopes in Australia, the procurement and advisory services which will be provided by the Commonwealth Department of Health and the Australian Atomic Energy Commission are set out below in various categories.

Procurement

- (a) **Radio-Isotopes for Use on Humans.** The Commonwealth Department of Health, through its Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory, will continue the service it has provided in this field. The Laboratory will continue to obtain bulk supplies of the long-lived radio-isotopes from overseas or from the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, and will dispense and distribute individual patient doses. Short-lived radio-isotopes for use on humans within the production capacity of the Commission will, if it is more appropriate, be ordered by the Laboratory for direct dispatch to the user from the Australian Atomic Energy Commission.

Applications for radio-isotopes for use on humans should be forwarded, as in the past, to the Chairman of the Therapeutic Trials Committee in the respective State for consideration and transmission to the Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory. The various State Therapeutic Trials Committees are responsible to the Standing Committee on Radio-Isotopes of the National Health and Medical Research Council, which is finally responsible for approving an application. The address of the Standing Committee on Radio-Isotopes is c/o Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory, 30 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, C.1.

The procedure to be followed by users of radio-isotopes on humans is unchanged from that which has applied over a number of years.

- (b) **Radio-Isotopes for Medical Research by the Medical Profession, Hospitals, Medical Departments of Universities and Other Organisations.** Applications and orders for radio-isotopes for medical research (i.e. research the results of which may ultimately be applied to human beings) should be forwarded, as at present, to the Director, Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory, 30 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, C.1. The Laboratory will either procure and arrange delivery of the material if it is to be imported or authorise

supply by, and place an order for supply on, the Australian Atomic Energy Commission. In the latter case the Australian Atomic Energy Commission will arrange dispatch direct to the user against the order of the Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory.

As in the past, the Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory will forward an account to the user against the official order it receives.

- (c) **Radio-Isotopes for Non-Medical Research and for Commercial and Industrial Purposes.** Applications and orders for radio-isotopes for non-medical research and for commercial and industrial purposes should be forwarded to the Director, Australian Atomic Energy Commission, Research Establishment (Attention Isotopes Section), Private Mail Bag, Sutherland, N.S.W. The Commission will undertake the production and direct dispatch or procurement from overseas and delivery. The Commission will forward an account to the user against the official order for supply.

Advisory Services

The Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory and the Australian Atomic Energy Commission will provide an advisory service on the availability, possible application and safe use of radio-isotopes in their respective fields as outlined above.

Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations

The Commonwealth Department of Health, through its Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory, will continue, by authority under the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, to authorise entry of radio-isotopes imported in categories 1 (a) and (b) above. For importations under category 1(c), the Australian Atomic Energy Commission will issue the necessary authorisation under the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations provided that the Commonwealth Department of Health raises no objection.

Importers of equipment incorporating radio-active sources are reminded that they must also observe the provisions of this agreement insofar as the radio-active sources are concerned.

Operation of New Procedures

The new procedures will operate as from July 1, 1961. However, to avoid any confusion or disruption of service, the Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory will undertake the procurement and delivery of applications and orders in category 1(c) above received prior to that date.

Radio-active Substances Acts and Regulations

The attention of users and potential users of radio-isotopes is directed to the Radio-active Substances Acts and Regulations of the various States administered by the Health Departments of those States.

—The Australian Journal of Science, July, 1961.

THE FIGHT AGAINST LEPROSY

[Abstract of a talk by a member of Leprosy Panel, W.H.O., given over Network Three, B.B.C.]

There is a quartet of diseases which have struck fear into the heart of man for many centuries. Among these leprosy stands high. Of the others, cancer and tuberculosis have now lost much of their terror because of our increased knowledge and more effective remedies. Mental illness, while still looked upon with great distress, is being dragged from its medieval fastness. Today, a doctor, when he mentions tuberculosis, will never use the word "consumptive;" a medical practitioner, when faced with mental illness, does not call his patient a "lunatic." Such words are degrading and insulting to those who suffer, and convey a sense of ostracism, which is detrimental to any campaign against these diseases. But when leprosy is mentioned, there is an almost instinctive recoil: one frequently hears a patient spoken

of as a "leper," and every patient carries a haunting fear that he may be discovered and his family discriminated against. And here I would mention that leprosy is often a disease suffered by innocent children.

What, then, is leprosy? It is a disease, not a social disgrace. It is caused by an organism called the *Mycobacterium leprae*, which was first isolated in the year 1872 by a Norwegian, Professor Armeur Hansen. It so happens that this discovery marked the beginning of the science of bacteriology, and fourteen years later it stimulated the German professor, Robert Koch, to search for and find a similar organism in tuberculosis. The *Mycobacterium leprae* was the first disease-producing organism ever to be discovered. Pasteur had described organisms that caused fermentation, but prior to Hansen's discovery there was no definite proof that disease could be caused by bacteria.

An Ancient Disease

Leprosy is a very ancient disease: Hindu and Chinese writers described it in about 600 B.C.; the father of medicine, Hippocrates, mentioned leprosy, although he did not give any clear account of its symptoms. The first factual account of the disease in Western writings was given by the Greek physician, Claudius Galenus, about A.D. 150, who called it elephantiasis Graecorum.

In medieval times the Christian Church established leprosy houses for the care of those who were supposed to have leprosy (many had not), and St. Francis of Assisi was the first member of the Christian Church to show a real concern, when he said: "Master, lead me among those with leprosy, and cause me to share compassion with them." It was the death of Father Damien in 1889 as a result of leprosy that startled the modern Christian world into activity; yet if there had been a hundred Damiens, ninety to ninety-five of them would have escaped, because an astounding fact is that, of the world's population, more than 90 per cent. appear to be naturally immune to leprosy.

If this is so, why all the fuss? There are several reasons: First, leprosy has been equated with that group of diseases, described in the Bible, and were associated with sin and God's curse. Yet the Old Testament Hebrew word *zaraath*—erroneously translated "leprosy"—covered a group of skin diseases, and, under the laws of Moses, those with such blemishes had to be excluded from the camp of Israel. The word "leprosy" first occurred in the Septuagint version of the Bible (A.D. 270), when the Greek word *lepros*, feminine *lepra*—which indicated a "scaling disease"—was rendered into Latin as *leprosus*—hence the term leprosy. Only in certain phases does leprosy show peeling or scaling, and it can be said categorically that the Hebrew word *zaraath* did not refer to present-day leprosy.

Leprosy is feared because of its potential mutilating power, and because of the common misconception that it is a highly infectious disease. But in nearly forty years' experience I know only one leprosy worker, among many hundreds, who may, possibly, have contracted leprosy through his work.

Leprosy needs to be studied much more closely, because the African, the Indian, and those in the less developed countries of the Commonwealth, are concerned about this disease. It is estimated that there are possibly 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 cases in the world, and although, in certain phases, it is a contagious disease, the overwhelming proof is that it is contracted by skin-to-skin contact with an infective case, or through using clothes or bedding contaminated by an infective person. I am of the opinion that leprosy cannot be acquired from the patient's surroundings, his papers, or by being in the same room.

The First Signs

The cardinal sign of the disease is numbness or anaesthesia, because the bacilli favour the small surface nerves as their first environment. The type of leprosy a patient acquires is decided by his or her own tissue response. If the defence cells can deal with the bacilli they are "contained" in foci of cells called tubercles, and tuberculoid leprosy is seen, and it is frequently self-healing. But when the bacilli encounter no opposition they continue to multiply until the whole skin is infiltrated and the typical leonine face betrays its full control. It never, however, attacks the vital organs.

Deformities arise because of nerve destruction, resulting in loss of feeling; and the patient must be careful not to burn himself, or cause abrasions to his skin by the rubbing of badly fitting clothes or shoes, or with a tool he may be using, or from dangers inherent in his work. A second cause of deformity is that during a reactive phase the bone frequently becomes soft and may easily be damaged. This is the cause of absorption of the fingers. They do not drop off, as is popularly believed. Lastly, because of nerve damage, muscles may become paralysed, and must be kept supple by passive exercise; otherwise there is grave danger of hand and foot deformity.

Great advances have been made during the last two decades, and the search for remedies for this considered-to-be-incurable illness has involved many nations. In 1940 a British doctor treated a leprosy patient with a derivative of a drug—diaminodiphenylsulphone—which he had been using in tuberculosis. The patient greatly improved. But it was not until American doctors used another derivative on a larger scale that the world began to realise that, at last, a really effective remedy for leprosy had been discovered. It was through the work of British doctors that the cost was reduced from £35 to 5/- a year for each patient, largely because it was found possible to use the parent drug. This story is a romance which includes veterinary medicine, missionary endeavour, hard work and courageous action. But these are not miracle drugs, and the search still goes on.

No Need for Deformity

A young British missionary surgeon was persuaded, fifteen years ago, to undertake an investigation into the reason why leprosy should be so deforming. As a result of his work it can now be said that if correct physiotherapeutic and orthopaedic measures are applied, the vast majority of sufferers need never be deformed. Plastic surgery can also play a prominent part in restoring mutilated features to normal. The bone of the nose can now be rebuilt; new eyebrows—the loss of which is a well-known sign—can be replaced; eyelids, whose controlling muscles may be damaged, can be made to function usefully, and facial paralysis can be to some extent repaired.

Yes, the picture is encouraging. Leprosy may be "all but conquered," but it is surprising that there is still nowhere in the world where a doctor can study leprosy in all its aspects, or get a total picture of the disease as it appears in different countries. Why is this? It is public need and public pressure which gain the most rapid advances in medicine: consider the advances made during times of war. It is the public who have the final say in these matters, for they can see to it that necessary support is forthcoming. We need men: there are now very few of us older specialists, and our knowledge—hard-earned in the down-to-earth school of do-it-yourself—will be lost if we cannot persuade younger men to enter full-time leprosy service. Leprosy is a disease that has troubled the world for many centuries, but there are pathetically few to carry on this work. There is no institute in which to train the needed specialists. This is a matter in which we could gain a "First." If we did, and resolved to do something positive, then indeed leprosy might really be conquered.

—The Listener, May 11, 1961.

BRADYKININ AND INFLAMMATION

At the National Institute for Medical Research, attempts are being made to find an agent that will counteract the inflammation that occurs in wounds. The key to this research is bradykinin, a substance that is formed in blood and which is the most active blood vessel dilator known—a millionth of a gram is effective. It is possible that a variant of the bradykinin structure will block its action.

At the Royal Society Conversazione in London last month the N.I.M.R. workers threw more light on this potent substance. When a tissue or organ becomes active—for example, when a gland starts secreting—an extra supply of nourishment is required. This nourishment is normally carried to the tissue by the blood stream. In order to provide the extra supplies needed during activity an increased flow of blood is required. It has been shown that bradykinin is formed in certain tissues during activation in order to dilate the blood vessels, thereby bringing about the required increase in the flow of blood to the tissue. Bradykinin has recently been obtained in pure form from blood and its chemical constitution has been determined. It is composed of simple units—amino acids—and there are five different amino acids joined head to tail in a definite sequence of nine.

When the mechanism by which bradykinin is formed in the body is upset, for instance when a tissue is damaged, large amounts of bradykinin accumulate, and in these higher concentrations bradykinin not only dilates blood vessels but exerts other effects, which lead to inflammation.—Manufacturing Chemist, June 1961.

THE INFLUENCE OF pH ON THE SOLUBILITY OF PHARMACEUTICALS*

R. A. Anderson

(Pharmacy Department, The University of Adelaide.)

The effect of changes of temperature and changes of solvent on the solubility of pharmaceuticals is well known. Changes in the concentration of hydrogen ion also affect the solubility of certain substances. These substances fall into three main groups.

Weak, slightly-soluble acids and their salts

Solutions of soluble salts of weak, slightly-soluble acids yield precipitates on acidification, and the amount remaining in solution depends on the resulting pH.

The drug left in solution exists in two forms; some will be present as the undissociated acid and some as the anion. In general, the ion is soluble in water, and it is because of changes in the proportion of the anion which can be present at various pH that the overall solubility also varies with pH.

If the total solubility (as moles/litre) is written as S , and the solubility of the undissociated acid as S_0 —this is very nearly equal to solubility of the acid in water, again as moles/litre—then the difference, $S - S_0$, is the amount present as the anion, and slight modification of the Henderson buffer equation gives the relationship

$$\text{pH (pptn.)} = \text{p}K_a + \log \frac{S - S_0}{S_0} \quad (1)$$

This expression may also be derived in the following manner for the general acid, HA.

* Based on one of a series of evening lectures delivered to members of the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A.

The total solubility, $S = [\text{HA}] + [\text{A}^-]$.

But $K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]}$

and so $[\text{A}^-] = \frac{K_a [\text{HA}]}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}$

Therefore $S = [\text{HA}] + \frac{K_a [\text{HA}]}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}$

Taking $[\text{HA}]$ from both sides and then dividing both sides from $[\text{HA}]$ gives

$$\frac{S - [\text{HA}]}{[\text{HA}]} = \frac{K_a}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}$$

Taking logarithms of both sides gives

$$\begin{aligned} \log \frac{S - [\text{HA}]}{[\text{HA}]} &= \log \frac{K_a}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} \\ &= \log \frac{1}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} + \log K_a \\ &= \text{pH} - \text{p}K_a \end{aligned}$$

By adding $\text{p}K_a$ to both sides and writing HA as the less cumbersome S_0 , we get

$$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \log \frac{S - S_0}{S_0}$$

This is exactly equivalent to $\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a - \log S_0 + \log (S - S_0)$, which shows that (because $\text{p}K_a$ and $\log S_0$ are constant for a particular acid) a plot of $\log (S - S_0)$ against pH should be a straight line with unit slope.

This relationship may be applied to problems similar to the following.

Example 1:

Aspirin has a $\text{p}K_a = 3.49$ and is soluble in 300 parts of water. Determine the solubility at pH 5.5.

The solubility of undissociated acid as a molar concentration is

$$\frac{\text{g./litre}}{\text{mol. wt.}} = \frac{1000}{300} \times \frac{1}{180} = \frac{1}{3 \times 18} = 0.019 \text{ mole/litre.}$$

Then from equation (1)

$$5.5 = 3.49 + \log \frac{S - 0.019}{0.019}$$

$$\log \frac{S - 0.019}{0.019} \approx 2,$$

$$\frac{S - 0.019}{0.019} \approx 100,$$

and $S = 1.92$ mole/litre.

This is equivalent to 1.92×180 g./litre, or 35% w/v. Figure 1 graphs the change of solubility of aspirin with change of pH. This mechanism explains the formation of soluble aspirin mixtures with the aid of potassium citrate, ammonium acetate, sodium phosphate, calcium hydroxide, sodium bicarbonate, etc.

Example 2:

Calculate the solubility of phenobarbitone at pH 8.41. The $\text{p}K_a$ value of phenobarbitone is 7.41 and the solubility in water is 0.11% w/v.

$$0.11\% \text{ w/v} = 1.1 \text{ g./litre,}$$

$$= 1.1$$

$$\text{mole/litre,}$$

$$\frac{232}{1000} = 0.00474 \text{ mole/litre.}$$

Then from equation (1),

$$8.41 = 7.41 + \log \frac{S - 0.00474}{0.00474}$$

$$\log \frac{S - 0.00474}{0.00474} = 1,$$

$$\frac{S - 0.00474}{0.00474} = 10,$$

$$\frac{S - 0.00474}{0.00474} = 10 \times 0.00474,$$

$$\text{and } S = 11 \times 0.00474,$$

$$= 0.052 \text{ mole/litre.}$$

This is equivalent to eleven times 0.11% w/v, i.e. 1.2% w/v.

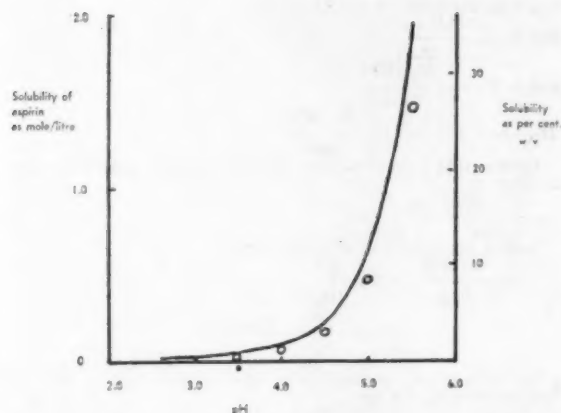


Figure 1: The solid line represents the theoretical relationship between pH and solubility discussed in the text.

The pH of the saturated solution in water is derived from the relationship

$$\text{pH} = \frac{1}{2} \text{pK}_a - \frac{1}{2} \log (\text{molar concentration}).$$

The solubilities determined experimentally by Garrett (J. Amer. Pharm. Assoc., Sci. Ed., 1957, 46, 584) are shown as O.

Figure II shows the change of solubility of phenobarbitone with change of pH. Such changes of solubility with pH also explain the incompatibilities of phenobarbitone sodium with ammonium salts and with sodium bicarbonate (in certain concentrations).

Example 3:

What is the lowest pH at which 1% w/v of phenobarbitone sodium will remain in solution (the lowest possible pH is desired to reduce decomposition to phenylethylacetylurea).

The molar concentration required in solution is

$$\frac{10}{254} = 0.0394 \text{ mole/litre.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then the required pH} &= 7.41 + \log \frac{0.0394 - 0.00474}{0.00474} \\ &= 7.41 + \log 7.3 \\ &= 7.41 + 0.86 \\ &= 8.27. \end{aligned}$$

Weak, slightly-soluble bases and their salts

Similar considerations may be applied to solutions of weak, slightly-soluble bases and their salts; these become, in general, less soluble as the pH of the solution is increased. For example, in the case of many local anaesthetics, the tetracycline antibiotics, alkaloids, and many antihistaminics, the proportion of drug in the ionised form increases with increase of hydrogen ion concentration, and the relationship between solubility and pH is given by the expression

$$\text{pH (pptn.)} = 14 - \text{pK}_a - \log \frac{S - S_0}{S_0}; \quad (2)$$

in this equation S_0 is the molar concentration of a saturated solution of the base in water.

This equation may be used to show the variation of the solubility of cocaine with change of pH.

Cocaine has a pK_a value of 5.6 and is soluble in about 1300 parts of water (i.e. 0.0025 M). The pH of a saturated solution of cocaine in water is about 9.9.

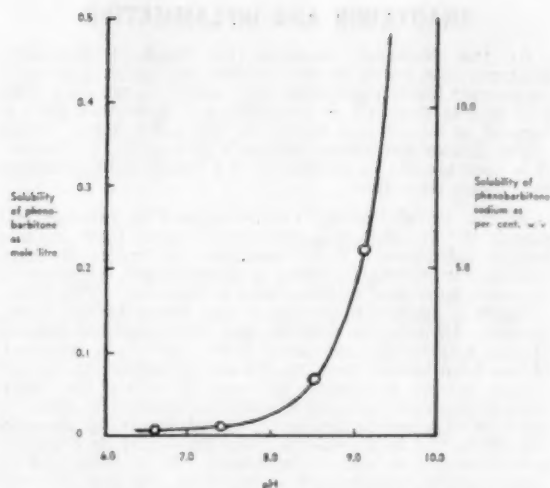


Figure 2: The solid line represents theoretical relationship between pH and solubility discussed in the text. The solubilities determined experimentally by Aldrich and Watson (Aust. J. Pharm., 1955, 36, 1271) are shown as O.

At pH 8.4,

$$8.4 = 14 - 5.6 - \log \frac{S - 0.0025}{0.0025},$$

$$\log \frac{S - 0.0025}{0.0025} = 0,$$

$$\frac{S - 0.0025}{0.0025} = 1,$$

$$0.0025$$

and, $S = 0.005$ mole/litre.

This is equivalent to 0.154% w/v cocaine.

Similarly at pH 7.4,

$$\frac{S - 0.0025}{0.0025} = 10,$$

$$0.0025$$

$S = 0.0275$ mole/litre = 0.85% w/v,

and at pH 6.4,

$$\frac{S - 0.0025}{0.0025} = 100,$$

$$0.0025$$

and,

$$S = 0.25 \text{ mole/litre} = 7.7\% \text{ w/v.}$$

These percentages are concentrations of cocaine alkaloid and are equivalent to 0.93% and 8.5% of cocaine hydrochloride.

The equation may also be used to calculate the pH necessary to keep a required concentration of alkaloidal salt in solution.

Example 4:

Calculate the maximum pH which will retain in solution (a) 5% w/v, and (b) 10% w/v of cocaine hydrochloride.

These concentrations are $\frac{50}{340} = 0.147$, and

$$\frac{100}{340} = 0.294 \text{ mole/litre respectively.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) pH (max. for 5\%)} &= 14 - 5.6 - \log \frac{0.147 - 0.0025}{0.0025} \\ &= 14 - 5.6 - 1.8 \\ &= 6.6. \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \text{ pH (max. for 10\%)} = 14 - 5.6 - \log \frac{0.294 - 0.0025}{0.0025}$$

$$= 14 - 5.6 - 2.1$$

$$= 6.3.$$

Of the many other pharmaceuticals which show this sort of relationship, two which occur frequently in one or other of their forms in extemporaneous prescriptions are morphine ($pK_a = 6.13$) and strychnine ($pK_a = 6.0$). Some of the solubilities of these alkaloids and their salts are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1

pH	Approx. Solubility as % w/v			
	Morphine	Morphine Hydrochloride	Strychnine	Strychnine Hydrochloride
9.35*	0.02	0.025	—	—
9.32*	—	—	0.014	0.017
8.0	0.035	0.044	0.028	0.034
7.0	0.17	0.21	0.15	0.19
6.0	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.7

* The pH of a saturated solution of the alkaloid has been estimated from the formula

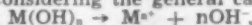
$$\text{pH} = 14 - \frac{1}{2} pK_a + \frac{1}{2} \log (\text{molar concentration}).$$

Precipitation of insoluble hydroxides from metallic salts
Inorganic salts which form insoluble hydroxides may be satisfactorily soluble in slightly acid solution, but give a precipitate of the corresponding hydroxide as the pH is raised. The exact pH at which precipitation begins varies with the particular metal cation involved and also with the concentration.

In this case, it is convenient to base the quantitative relationships on the concept of solubility product.

In a saturated solution of a slightly soluble electrolyte, the product of the ionic concentrations is a constant (at a constant temperature) and is called the solubility product (or ion product constant). The number of cations (or anions) resulting from the dissociation of one molecule of the electrolyte appears as the exponent of the concentration of the cation (or anion) in the formula for calculations of the solubility product.

Considering the general case,



the solubility product,

$$S_n = [M^{n+}][OH^{-}]^n.$$

It will be seen that as the concentration of hydroxyl ion increases, the amount of metal ion which can stay in solution is reduced. Some of the more useful values are quoted in Table 2: in those cases where varying values have been found, the lowest value is tabled.

TABLE 2

Substance	Solubility Product
Aluminium hydroxide	1×10^{-32}
Calcium hydroxide	3×10^{-6}
Ferric hydroxide	3.8×10^{-38}
Ferrous hydroxide	4.5×10^{-31}
Magnesium hydroxide	1.2×10^{-11}
Silver hydroxide	1.5×10^{-8}
Zinc hydroxide	1×10^{-17}

These data can be used to predict (a) the pH at which hydroxide begins to be precipitated from a solution (of given concentration) of one of its soluble salts, and (b) how much of a metal ion will remain in solution at a given pH (in this case the result is independent of the original concentration).

Example 5:

Calculate at what pH an 0.1 M solution of zinc sulphate (equivalent to 2.88% $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$) begins to precipitate.

$$\text{Because } Sp = 1 \times 10^{-17},$$

$$[Zn^{++}][OH^{-}]^2 = 1 \times 10^{-17}.$$

$$\text{In this case } [Zn^{++}] = 0.1,$$

$$\text{therefore } 0.1 [OH^{-}]^2 = 1 \times 10^{-17},$$

$$[OH^{-}]^2 = 10^{-16},$$

$$\text{and } [OH^{-}] = 10^{-8},$$

$$\text{Because } [H_3O^{+}][OH^{-}] = 10^{-14},$$

$$[H_3O^{+}] = 10^{-6},$$

$$\text{and } \text{pH} = 6.$$

Similarly it can be shown that an 0.01M solution (equivalent to 0.288% zinc sulphate) begins to precipitate when the pH is increased to pH 6.5.

Example 6:

How much zinc ion remains in solution when the solution is adjusted to pH 7.0?

Because $\text{pH} = 7$,

$$[H_3O^{+}] = 10^{-7},$$

$$[OH^{-}] = 10^{-7},$$

and $[OH^{-}]^2 = 10^{-14}$.

$$\text{But } Sp = [Zn^{++}][OH^{-}]^2 = 10^{-17},$$

$$\text{therefore } [Zn^{++}] = \frac{[OH^{-}]^2}{10^{-17}}$$

$$= \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-17}}$$

$$= 10^{-3}$$

$$= 0.001 \text{ M.}$$

This is equivalent to about 1/40 per cent. $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ and about 1/60 per cent. $ZnCl_2$.
Two slightly more complicated examples which necessitate reference to tables of logarithms follow.

Example 7:

At what pH does on 0.1M solution of ferrous sulphate begin to precipitate? (This is equivalent to about 2.7% $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$.)

$$Sp = [Fe^{++}][OH^{-}]^2 = 4.5 \times 10^{-31},$$

and $[Fe^{++}] = 0.1$,

$$\text{therefore } [OH^{-}]^2 = 4.5 \times 10^{-31} \times 10$$

$$= 4.5 \times 10^{-30}$$

$$= 10^{0.653} \times 10^{-30} \text{ (from } \log 4.5 = 0.653),$$

$$= 10^{-29.347},$$

$$\text{and } [OH^{-}] = 10^{-14.67},$$

$$\text{Therefore } [H_3O^{+}] = 10^{-(14-14.67)},$$

$$= 10^{-0.67},$$

$$= 4.3,$$

and pH
Comparable strengths of ferric salts will be found to precipitate at even lower pH.

Example 8:

What is the maximum pH possible for an ear drop containing half strength Solution of Aluminium Acetate, B.P.C.?

Burow's solution contains approximately 1.8% Al and so the diluted solution will contain 0.9%, equivalent to 9 g./litre. A molar solution contains 27 g./litre and so the solution under consideration is M/3.

$$Sp = [Al^{+++}][OH^{-}]^3 = 10^{-32}.$$

$$\text{Therefore } \frac{1}{3} [OH^{-}]^3 = 10^{-32},$$

$$[OH^{-}]^3 = 3 \times 10^{-32}$$

$$= 10^{0.48} \times 10^{-32}$$

$$= 10^{-31.52}$$

$$\text{and } [OH^{-}] = 10^{-10.51},$$

$$\text{Therefore } [H_3O^{+}] = 10^{-(14-10.51)},$$

$$= 10^{-3.49},$$

$$= 3.5,$$

and
pH = 3.5.

General

Values for dissociation constants and solubility products vary with changes of temperature, and often these values are available for only one temperature.

Whilst there is, in the main, good agreement between different sources of dissociation constants (and this is not necessarily proof of accuracy), there are quite large differences between different sources of solubility products. Only part of these differences could be due to temperature variations.

Finally, it should be emphasised that all three formulas give only approximate values for solubilities at given pH, particularly in concentrated solutions. In more dilute solutions the concentrations used in these equations become more nearly equivalent to the thermodynamic activities, and then the relationships should become more exact.

TREATMENT OF ACUTE POISONING

A report was recently issued by the Central Health Services Council (England) giving the recommendations of a sub-committee which had considered "arrangements for the emergency treatment of cases of acute poisoning in hospitals."

The Pharmaceutical Journal, August 5, 1961, summarised their findings as follows:—

Of about half a million deaths in each recent year in England and Wales, between 4000 and 5000 have been the result of poisoning—a figure that compares with about 5000 annual deaths due to motor vehicle traffic accidents. The number of deaths from poisoning had increased from 3380 in 1951 to 4747 in 1957, and might continue to rise with the increasingly widespread use of potent drugs. A sample inquiry concerning hospital in-patients had shown an increase in the number of admissions for poisoning from 15,400 in 1956 to 20,100 in 1959. The number of deaths in hospital had been generally less than 1000. (These figures include both acute and chronic poisonings.) The most common causes of fatal poisoning were (in order) carbon monoxide, from coal gas, barbituric acid and its derivatives, and aspirin and salicylates. Carbon monoxide was a fast-acting poison, and death often occurred before the patient reached hospital, but over half of the hospital admissions and over half the hospital deaths were due to the barbiturates, and aspirin and other salicylates.

Identification of Toxic Agents

In Wales, it had been suggested to hospital authorities that casualty departments should contain "recognition demonstration" cabinets to help identify any toxic agent found and a "therapeutic" cabinet containing antidotes (with instructions) and appropriate instruments. At a London teaching hospital, doctors on duty in the casualty department had a booklet of instructions on diagnosis and treatment, and other handbooks and charts were kept available. There were special arrangements for recording diagnosis and treatment. The report recommends that all casualty departments should contain works of reference containing current information about the actions of poisons and the diagnosis and treatment of poisoning. A special publication for general practitioners might be desirable. While several practitioners and all casualty departments might be called on to deal with poisoning, it was important to designate one general hospital as the preferred receiving centre in any area and arrange to take serious cases there. This should be adequately equipped and linked with a laboratory capable of carrying out essential investigations, which might present considerable difficulty. The "district centre" should be in charge of a physician specially interested in the subject, with the support of other specialists. The report says there is a need for a service which could at any time give uniform information to inquirers to enable them to identify the properties or ingredients of a substance known to have been ingested. District or regional centres (or both) should be armed with uniform information from a central source, in the form of handbooks or leaflets or card index or some combination of these. The report leaves for further discussion the precise methods to be employed or the sources of information. It adds that there is a need for further research in toxicology—a problem for the Medical Research Council. It draws attention to divergent evidence about the treatment of carbon monoxide poisoning, and suggests that an authoritative pronouncement by the Medical Research Council would be desirable. Finally, the report invites special inquiry into methods of identifying pharmaceutical tablets and capsules as an aid to practitioners called to cases of poisoning.

SYNTHETIC PENICILLINS

Hindustan Antibiotics, which is an undertaking of the Government of India, issues a bulletin in connection with its activities. The May 1961 number carries an editorial "Synthetic Penicillins," which is as follows:—

"Penicillin is the most widely used antibiotic. With increased medical facilities in villages and small towns, the demand for this antibiotic is likely to increase several fold in the future. In western countries where there has been extensive, often indiscriminate, use of penicillin, the increasing populations of resistant staphylococci are causing anxiety. When most of the laboratories were looking for new antibiotics that would be effective against resistant staphylococci, the research workers in the Beecham Laboratories, England, in collaboration with Prof. E. B. Chain, struck new paths of investigation on penicillin. In 1959, Batchlor and co-workers reported the isolation of the penicillin nucleus 6-amino-penicillanic acid (6-APA) from penicillin fermentations without the side chain precursors. This permitted the synthesis of a wide range of penicillins by the introduction of different side chains. It also gave the hope that it would be possible to synthesise penicillins similar to the cephalosporins active against Gram negative bacteria and other human pathogens against which the available forms of penicillin have no activity. Results of investigations in the last two years reported in literature indicate that this objective is yet to be achieved. None of the synthetic penicillins so far tested have proved to be clinically superior to penicillin G and penicillin V, which are produced by the mould by direct fermentation.

One of the anticipated results of the isolation of 6-APA was the synthesis of new penicillins that would resist penicillin degradation by penicillinase. The first semi-synthetic penicillin to be prepared on commercial scale from 6-APA was the mixture of D and L isomers of 6-(alpha-phenoxycarboxypropionamido) penicillanate, also known as phenoxycethyl penicillin (BRL-152). This is sold under various trade names such as Broxil (Beecham), Syncillin (Bristol), Maxipen (Chas. Pfizer), Darcil (Wyeth), Chemipen (Squibb), etc. All are included under the generic name phenethicillin. In 1960, Beecham Research Laboratories announced another synthetic penicillin BRL-1241 or Celbenin, with the chemical structure sodium-6-(2, 6-dimethoxybenzamido) penicillanate monohydrate. This has been given the B.P. approved name sodium methicillin.

Since 6-APA was the starting material for synthesising new penicillin compounds, numerous investigations were started in different laboratories for obtaining high yields of the penicillin nucleus. 6-APA is obtained either by direct fermentation using *Penicillium chrysogenum* strains or by splitting penicillin G salts with enzymes produced by micro-organism. Much of the valuable scientific data on the production aspects are commercial secrets.

When potassium phenethicillin (Broxil) was introduced for clinical evaluation, it was found to be well absorbed when given orally, and produce penicillin blood levels at least twice as high as that with penicillin V, and almost the same as that obtained by intramuscular injection of penicillin G. Recent work by Griffith and collaborators has shown that from the point of the amount of antibiotic in the blood, phenethicillin gives higher concentration than penicillin V, but when the antimicrobial activity for that amount of antibiotic present in the blood is assessed, phenethicillin is not superior to penicillin V. Further, phenethicillin is inactivated by penicillinase, and is, therefore, of little value for treatment against resistant staphylococci.

"The discovery of Celbenin or sodium methicillin has been acclaimed by most of the investigators as of considerable importance in strengthening our armory against resistant staphylococci. The antibiotic is not



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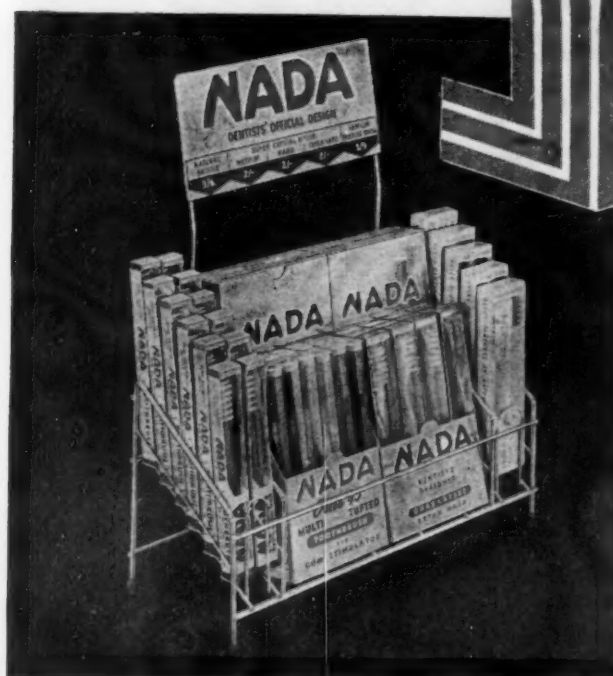
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affected by staphylococcal penicillinase, though slowly inactivated by penicillinase produced by *Bacillus licheniformis* and *B. cereus*.

Celbenin has, however, its own disadvantages—it has only one-fiftieth or one-hundredth of the activity of penicillin G against sensitive organisms: it has no value by the oral route and has to be given parenterally. The rate of excretion of Celbenin is quite fast, so that it has to be administered every 4 to 6 hours. Three cases of resistant staphylococci occurring naturally have been reported by Jevons from the Staphylococcal Reference Laboratory, London. These belonged to the group-III phage pattern, and all the three cases were found in the same hospital ward. It has been strongly recommended that sodium methicillin should not be used indiscriminately and must be reserved for emergency cases involving penicillin resistant staphylococci. As one investigator has pointed out, indiscriminate use has been avoided because of the high cost of the drug and its unsuitability for oral administration. The discovery of Celbenin has, however, given a lead for more potent synthetic penicillins in future."

—Hindustan Antibiotics Bulletin.

THERMOSTABILITY OF POLYTHENE CONTAINERS

By James A. Mitchell

General

The general instructions for preparation of eye drops of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary direct:—

"Apparatus used in the preparation of eye drops and the container in which the product is dispensed must be well washed and immersed in a boiling water bath for at least ten minutes before use."

"After distribution into the final container the eye drops must be immersed in a water bath and maintained at 100° for thirty minutes."

Current thought in pharmaceutical circles dictates the dispensing of eye drops in pliable polythene containers incorporating a dropper nozzle.

The aim of this work was to determine if those containers, commercially available, could be subjected (a) to the above requirements, (b) to autoclaving at 115° for thirty minutes.

Method

Preliminary work indicated that of the three types of polythene container available, and capable of holding half a fluid ounce, two could not be subjected to a temperature of 100°. The third type manufactured in a high density polythene proved to be useful and was submitted to testing.

Six groups of ten containers were submitted to varying conditions.

- GROUP 1. Dismantled into components and boiled.
2. Dismantled into components and autoclaved.
3. Assembled containers containing half a fluid ounce of dye solution were submerged in water and boiled for 30 minutes.
4. Assembled containers containing half a fluid ounce of dye solution were submerged in water and autoclaved at 115° for 30 minutes.
5. Assembled containers containing half a fluid ounce of water were submerged in dye solution and boiled for 30 minutes.
6. Assembled containers containing half a

fluid ounce of water were submerged in dye solution and autoclaved at 115° for 30 minutes.

The dye solution employed was

Methylene Blue 1%
Alkethox A.P.F. 1%

Results

GROUP	NUMBER TESTED	CONTAINER	RESULTS
1.	10	Dismantled and boiled	Un changed after 30 min.
2.	10	Dismantled and autoclaved	Un changed after 30 min.
3.	10	Containing ½ fl. oz. dye soln. and boiled.	Leakage from 1 container No leakage from 9 containers (i) (ii)
4.	10	Containing ½ fl. oz. dye soln. and autoclaved	No leakage
5.	10	Containing ½ fl. oz. of water submerged in dye soln. and boiled	No leakage
6.	10	Containing ½ fl. oz. of water submerged in dye soln. and autoclaved	No leakage

Notes

- (i) The contamination of the water bath by the dye solution in Group 3 was due to a moulding fault on the neck of the container.
(ii) In each of Groups 3, 4, 5, 6 where the assembled container containing a liquid was heated for 30 minutes, two faults occurred:—
(a) The pressure of the over-cap permanently sealed or partially sealed the small orifice in the nozzle. This could only be overcome by re-piercing after treatment.
(b) The neck of the container which acts as a tight fitting sleeve retaining the nozzle is expanded slightly. If the nozzle is not pierced, the pressure required to force a drop from the container may eject the complete nozzle.

Conclusion

An eye drop container of a high density polythene capable of withstanding boiling at 100° for 30 minutes or autoclaving at 115° is available commercially.

The container should be used subject to its limitations.

The partial sealing of the orifice in the nozzle might be overcome if it were moulded in heavier material.

RESEARCH ON THE COMMON COLD

The Medical Research Council (Gt. Britain) in its report 1959-60 reviews work on "The viruses of the common cold."

This refers (*The Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 5, 1961) to a recent significant advance—the discovery of a method of detecting certain viruses of the common

cold through changes which they produce when growing in cultures of living tissue.

Eventually, this discovery should make it possible to dispense with the need for experiments on human subjects. Viruses have now been cultivated from at least 25 different colds, and, of these, six can be grown in cultures of monkey strains. It has been observed that, in their general properties, the common cold viruses resemble the enteroviruses. They differ from them in their habitat (nose rather than intestines) and in their cultural requirements for lower temperature and higher acidity. For the present they are being referred to as "rhinoviruses."

A method has been evolved for estimating the level of antibodies in the blood serum against rhinoviruses. Evidence suggests that antibodies to a particular strain develop in the course of a cold and that susceptibility to a cold may be related to the level of antibodies active against the particular strain of virus causing that cold. This means that there is some hope that vaccination against colds may have some protective value, but the prospects of success are thought to be less bright when account is taken of the number of serological types in existence, as the efficacy of polyvalent vaccines is limited. The report states that the Council is collaborating with three commercial houses on the possibility of producing an effective vaccine. The proportion of colds caused by rhinoviruses is thought to be between 25 and 50 per cent. The World Health Organisation has supported the project of setting up at Salisbury an international reference laboratory for identifying, comparing and naming new agents.

STEAM PENETRATION IN AUTOCLAVES

The case for the adoption of high-temperature vacuum-assisted autoclaves in favour of downward displacement types for sterilising surgical dressings has been augmented by an article by Dr. R. J. Fallon, of Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow, in *Lancet*, July 1.

Recognising the fact that, for financial reasons if no more, many hospitals will continue to use conventional types of autoclave for some time, Dr. Fallon has compared by experiment the different rates of steam penetration into dressings loads within various containers in autoclaves from which air is eliminated by downward displacement. It is admitted, in defence of the autoclave itself, that, provided the dressings are quite loosely packed and the apparatus is in efficient working order, downward displacement is a successful means of bringing about adequate steam penetration. But having questioned, and found flaws in, the types of container in which the dressings are packed, the writer comes to the conclusion that "wherever possible the high-vacuum method of sterilisation should be used because it alone can deal with even mild degrees of overpacking and difficulty of steam penetration through the many different containers used in hospitals." In the experiment four types of container were studied: a cylindrical dressing drum; a metal dressing box with built-in cotton twill filters; a cardboard box; and packs wrapped in cotton, crepe paper or nylon film. Steam was found to penetrate more slowly through the load in the cardboard box than through that in the drum, but quicker than through that in the metal box. The delay in the last case was found due to the closely woven filter material. Crepe paper gave similar results to the drum. Nylon film delayed steam penetration, not because of its impermeability but because of its tendency to retain air. Dr. Fallon comments that, when high-vacuum sterilisation processes are used, there are no differences in steam penetration times, though nylon tends to burst under vacuum.—*Chemist & Druggist*, July 15, 1961.

GAS LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY IN PERFUMERY

[Abstract on an address given to the Society of Cosmetic Chemists (London) by D. Holness.]

(Reprinted from *The Chemist & Druggist*, May 20, 1961.)

The lecturer emphasised the partition nature of gas/liquid chromatography (G.L.C.) and its value in dealing with the heat sensitive compounds often encountered in perfumery. Its value to the perfumer, he said, lay in its ability to simplify studies of mixtures. Not all the component parts of blended mixtures could be identified by the nose, but they gave the characteristic peaks on the chromatogram. In combination with infra-red methods or mass spectrometry, the method made possible the qualitative identification of components. It was of special value in quality control, where a chromatogram compared with that of a standard would clearly indicate changes in composition. Separation could be carried out on a preparative scale and the isolated fractions subjected to further analysis. That helped where previously unidentified substances were encountered.

After mentioning the use of G.L.C. in following the course of chemical reactions, Mr. Holness considered more fully the analytical applications of the technique as applied to essential oils and synthetics. Choice of correct column temperature was important, and he showed a slide of part of a chromatogram of citronella oil carried out at a temperature of 100°C. It represented components leaving the column within three hours, but the speaker pointed out that, in those conditions, some components would have retention times of up to fourteen hours. So many compounds, containing such a variety of chemical groups, were to be found in most essential oils that it was practically impossible to trace all the components in a single chromatogram. For detailed studies a preliminary preparative scale separation needed to be carried out, and the fractions then subjected to individual analytical separations under suitable conditions of temperature and stationary phase. The homogeneity of individual peaks could be checked by forming derivatives, though interference might be encountered from other components. An alternative method was to use a second column containing a different stationary phase, or several runs on the same stationary phase at different temperatures. Mr. Holness gave two examples of the influence of column temperature on separation.

Quantitative analyses could be carried out by including an internal standard chosen to appear at a point on the chromatogram where the base line was free from other components. Some variation in detector response to different components was experienced which necessitated previous calibration. Integral chromatograms facilitated measurement and gave greater accuracy than determinations of peak areas. When G.L.C. was possible, it was usually superior to present chemical methods of analysis. Slides were shown of lavender and spike oils and lavandin collected from various geographical situations and from various species of plants. They demonstrated that the relative magnitude of four peaks at the commencement of the chromatogram could be used to identify the species of plant producing the essential oil, and that it was possible to observe differences in composition within a single species. A chromatogram from a single lavender flower closely resembled that of the oil itself.

At present, however, it was difficult to relate minor differences in the chromatogram to those observed by the perfumer, particularly in complex mixtures.

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D.F.P. is now helping in the study of blood diseases, and the other is being used in certain medical and biological investigations, the United Kingdom being the only supplier in the world.

D.F.P. acts by binding itself irreversibly to body proteins. In the study of blood diseases it is necessary to know the life spans of different kinds of blood corpuscles. If a tiny amount of D.F.P. containing radioisotope phosphorus-32 is injected, the labelled D.F.P. attaches itself firmly to the corpuscles and remains throughout the life of the cells, and by counting the number of these labelled cells at intervals their life span can be determined.

The amount of D.F.P. that can be injected without discomfort to the patient is extremely small, and the problem that faced the chemists was to incorporate sufficient radioactivity into this tiny amount of material. Another problem is that the material deteriorates and must be synthesised and dispatched to users with as little delay as possible.

Mustard gas is also a valuable biological reagent, closely related chemicals being used in the treatment of malignant conditions. The availability of the substance with radioactive sulphur greatly adds to its utility in certain investigations.

ACETIC FERMENTATION

Manufacturing Chemist, July, 1961, has the following historic note about acetic fermentation and early workers concerned therewith.

Just 100 years ago, on July 26, Pasteur described his researches on acetic fermentation, a subject which naturally followed his work on alcoholic fermentation. Earlier chemists had discussed various points connected with the formation of acetic acid from wine or alcohol. The Abbe Rozier, a noted rural economist and editor of the *Journal de Physique*, showed how air was used up when wine underwent further fermentation. Lavoisier also referred to oxygen being absorbed in "vinegary fermentation." But these earlier workers made mistakes, as when Lavoisier and De Saussure believed carbon dioxide to be an essential factor. Berthollet missed the essential points too; Berzelius and Fourcroy studied "the mother of vinegar," as an important ferment; while the study of platinum as catalyst in the oxidation of alcohol caused Liebig to believe that beechwood shavings in vinegar casks were simply behaving as a catalyst. In Germany the whole vinegar process was explained simply in terms of catalytic oxidation.

Yet the "mother of vinegar," that mucilaginous deposit well known in vinegar-making, became more important in other studies and led to a more natural (literally) explanation of acetic fermentation. In the Orleans industry studies of the vinegar process showed pellicles of this mucilage formed on the surface of liquids in casks, an observation which introduced the idea of a ferment or *Mycoderma aceti* being developed as alcohol was converted to acetic acid. Pasteur described this mycoderma, how it reproduced as seen under the micro-

scope, and how this ferment rather than *Mycoderma vini* is formed even with red wine when some acetic acid is added. Pasteur showed that while oxygen is essential, shavings in casks were merely carriers or support for the mycoderma; that a trace of ammonium phosphate was a useful nutrient, and that some vinegar added with the alcoholic liquor in a new batch was advantageous because the ferment worked better in an acid medium.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE PRODUCTION

The Industrial Chemist, July 1961, reports a paper by Harper and Landau of Scientific Design Co. Inc. which was presented at a symposium at University of Manchester (England).

It is now possible to obtain by the new S.D. process yields of phthalic anhydride from o-xylene quite comparable with those obtained from naphthalene. The catalyst used permitted use of o-xylene or naphthalene or mixtures of these as the feed material.

The authors forecast a major shift from naphthalene to o-xylene as raw material since o-xylene is more readily available and at a lower price in U.S.A.

The new plant will be designed to produce 20 m. lb. per year phthalic anhydride.

CHEMICAL PATHOLOGY

At a recent section meeting of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, University of Cape Town, Professor J. E. Kench gave an address "Chemical Pathology—A Progress Report."

The lecturer said that the chemical pathologist's concern is with metabolic disturbances which may lead to or be associated with human ill-health. This special but wide field is expanding continuously into the field of general and comparative biochemistry, to the concepts and techniques of which is due much of the remarkable progress achieved in the last two decades. Determination of the limits of normal variation in body constituents is a necessary prerequisite of detecting deviation from the norm. Such normal variation is made up of changes due to race, age, sex, diet, time of day and situation; in fact, it is compounded of all those factors, genetic and environmental, nature and nurture, which together confer unique characteristics on the individual. The relative importance of these variables was discussed against certain ideas considered by the speaker to be important in the chemical pathologist's thought and work: (1) the relation between chemical structure of molecules and their behaviour as components of cells; (2) the importance of evolution of molecular species as the basis of biological evolution; and (3) the concept of degenerative change in cells as a relative or absolute decline in activity of more recently acquired enzymic systems. The roles of gene-enzyme relations and co-enzymes (vitamins and hormones), negative feed-back and other mechanisms were discussed.

Meaningful advice on human health and disease from the biochemical viewpoint is possible only if a great number of such interrelated systems are fully appreciated and, if possible, controlled. The chemical pathologist will endeavour, particularly by his studies of phenomena such as permeability and active transport of substances through membranes of cells and sub-cellular particles, to add to understanding of human diseases at the molecular and cellular level.—*J. Royal Inst. Chemistry*, July 1961.

MEDICAL SECTION

The Journal has pleasure in continuing a new feature this month. These medical notes are contributed by Dr. J. E. Aldred, who is a graduate in medicine and pharmacy. Article No. 4 appeared in the Journal of July 31—p. 707.

By training and experience the pharmaceutical chemist is aware of the limitations imposed legally and ethically in relation to prescribing and treatment.

Authoritative knowledge of symptoms and treatment of common ailments however can be of very great value to chemist and customer alike, and can often aid him in reaching a decision as to whether a person should be directed to seek urgent medical advice.

The series will include articles on:

1. Common Diseases and Their Symptoms.
2. Current Trends in Treatment.
3. Therapeutic Notes.
4. Extracts from Medical History.
5. Topical Notes.

COMMON DISEASES AND EVALUATION OF SYMPTOMATOLOGY

ARTICLE No. 5—PRESENT SERIES

PERITONITIS

By Dr. J. E. Aldred.

The peritoneum is a serous membrane which lines the abdomen. It consists of two principal parts, the parietal peritoneum which lines the abdominal wall and the visceral peritoneum which covers the bowel and invests more or less completely most of the abdominal viscera. Between these two layers is a potential space, the peritoneal cavity, divided into two sacs, the greater and the lesser.

The peritoneum is a membrane across which water, electrolytes and gases can pass. It has a very large area, extensive visceral ramifications and great powers of absorption. These latter facts must be well understood if the full significance of peritonitis is to be realised.

Peritonitis means inflammation of the peritoneum. It may result from bacterial infection or chemical irritation. Infection may reach the peritoneum from outside the body, such as in penetrating wounds of the abdomen. This mode is of infrequent occurrence in civil life. Secondly, the infection may be borne by the blood stream. Again, this mode is uncommon. The third and usual mode is infection from contained or neighbouring organs. Peritonitis usually occurs then as the complication of some other primary condition.

Perforation of a hollow viscus into the peritoneal cavity produces some of the most severe and widespread cases of peritonitis. The appendix is the commonest such source. Perforation induces a sudden peritoneal infection before any gradual passage of organisms has had time to produce a local peritoneal reaction. Perforation of a peptic ulcer either in the stomach or duodenum is the next commonest cause. There are many other more or less theoretical possibilities of a hollow viscus perforating, but these are so rare we will not consider them in this discussion.

Infection from neighbouring organs occurs as the result of the passage of bacteria from a viscus due to inflammatory changes in its walls. In such cases there is a local reaction, producing both vascular changes and cellular changes in the surrounding tissues and involving omentum, adjacent viscera and parietal peritoneum either singly or together. This local reaction results in the adherence of these structures to the

diseased organ and to one another through a fibrinous exudate. Spread of the infection is thus localised and controlled. Because there is only a small area of the peritoneum involved, absorption of toxic products is limited and the general effect on the patient is minimal. This protective structure may resolve completely or a localised abscess form within it. In the debilitated person and in the very young and the old sufficient local reaction frequently does not take place and there results a diffuse, spreading peritonitis.

Intestinal obstruction and strangulated hernia produce changes in the bowel wall which allow rapid passage of organisms through to the peritoneum. The organisms commonly involved are *B. coli* with streptococci and staphylococci.

Peritonitis may occur following surgery on abdominal or pelvic viscera.

Now consider the symptoms. These are local and general.

The local symptoms consist of abdominal pain, either circumscribed or diffuse, tenderness over the involved peritoneum and rigidity of the overlying abdominal viscera, again either localised or diffuse over the abdominal wall, depending on the severity and range of spread of the condition. The general symptoms consist of nausea and/or vomiting and, with increasing severity of the condition, pallor, sweating, rapid feeble pulse and collapse, all indicating the onset of shock. At this stage the bowel has usually ceased to function, so that a condition of paralytic ileus exists and distension of the abdomen takes place.

According to the severity and extent of these symptoms and their mode of presentation, we can recognise grades of peritonitis.

1. Acute Fulminant Generalised Peritonitis

This usually follows perforation of a hollow viscus or abscess, in which there is sudden involvement of a large area of the peritoneum with infective or irritant material. It occurs commonly as the result of a perforated peptic ulcer. The onset is sudden and severe. A previously well or reasonably well person experiences

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sudden acute abdominal pain which initially may be localised and assist diagnosis, but soon spreads. Collapse at this stage is common. Symptoms of shock supervene usually early. Examination will reveal the tenderness and the rigidity of the abdomen.

2. Acute Spreading Peritonitis

In this type infection is derived from some focus which has not been adequately walled off by a protective tissue reaction. The spread is gradual but usually fairly rapid. This form is common in many cases of appendicitis and follows intestinal obstruction if unrelieved. The peritoneal reaction is well marked and its glistening serous surface becomes dulled and opaque, the coils of intestine become tacky and adhere, usually with pus pockets between them. The principal feature initially is pain, which is at first localised in relation to the affected organ, but which becomes more general as the condition progresses to involve more peritoneum. In all, the symptoms are of a much less intense nature than in the first variety, the tenderness either local or general, the rigidity either local or general and the systemic effect as evidenced by nausea, vomiting and the components of shock being of varying grade.

3. Acute Localised Peritonitis

In this class spread of infection has been limited, as explained before, by a protective tissue reaction. The primary effecting foci will include commonly the appendix and gall bladder and, in the female, pelvic organs, principally the uterus and appendages. The main signs are a localised tenderness and rigidity.

In the above three classes it must be remembered that distinction is made on the basis of the severity and grade of the basic signs and symptoms. Again variants of these and intermediate degrees of severity occur and can be such as to make diagnosis difficult. In most cases, however, the diagnosis of acute peritonitis is not difficult. The most valuable sign is the abdominal rigidity. A confident finding will only be made after a thorough history of the present condition and preceding events and a complete physical examination has been made.

Confusion can occur with lead colic. In lead colic pressure on the abdomen often relieves the pain. A blue line may be seen on the gums.

Peritonitis must also be differentiated from intestinal obstruction. This is more difficult. Soon after the onset of intestinal obstruction and before there has been a peritoneal reaction there is intermittent pain and an absence of great rigidity or tenderness. Vomiting is usually marked and copious and there is evidence of increased peristalsis.

Acute pancreatitis produces a more definite epigastric pain which is described as boring through to the back.

Further, but not usually, a confusing issue with peritonitis, we must remember that basal pneumonia and diaphragmatic pleurisy may produce abdominal symptoms.

In passing, mention must just be made of tuberculous peritonitis and that attributable to malignant disease.

Bile Peritonitis

Here we have the example of a chemical irritant producing peritonitis. Leakage of bile into the peritoneal cavity produces an intense peritoneal reaction. It may remain aseptic or become infected. It may be evidenced following operation on the gall bladder and its ducts or following needle biopsy of the liver.

Treatment of Acute Peritonitis

1. *Operative*.—To remove and thus limit the infective process to which the peritonitis is secondary.

2. *Drainage*.—To remove purulent exudate. In many cases of early infection where the purulent exudate, if any, has been satisfactorily removed at operation by

mopping or sucking, drainage is not required and the abdomen is closed.

In cases where drainage is required, this may be done suprapubically by a tube passed into the pelvis by a stab incision above the pubis. Drainage through the flank may be called for when retroperitoneal tissues are involved, e.g., in the gangrenous retrocaecal appendix.

Drainage may be further aided by correct posture. The position commonly adopted is called Fowler's position, where the patient reclines in a semi-chaired attitude in bed, so that gravity directs the purulent fluid toward the pelvis.

3. Limitation of Intestinal Distension

First, food and fluid by mouth are initially withheld until there is evidence that the bowel is working sufficiently to handle them in a normal manner.

Secondly, gastric aspiration or controlled removal of the stomach contents at intervals by suction through indwelling tubes. One such commonly used tube is a Ryle's tube.

Excessive gastric or abdominal distension may lead to bowel paralysis and death.

4. Restoration and Maintenance of Body Fluids

This is achieved by the intravenous administration of saline and glucose solutions and must be considered along with—

5. Adjustment of Electrolyte Balance

achieved by the use of suitably balanced intravenous solution containing the requisite electrolytes. Briefly, the following types of electrolyte imbalance may occur and must be rectified.

(i) *Chloride Depletion*.

Occurs as the result of excessive vomiting, excessive gastric aspiration or profuse sweating.

(ii) *Potassium Deficiency*.

Suspected if there is extreme weakness of the limbs with loss of reflexes, low blood pressure and nowadays can be confirmed using an electrocardiograph or direct estimation of the serum potassium level.

(iii) *Serum Sodium may be affected*.

(iv) *Acid base imbalance may produce acidosis*.

6. Antibiotics

These have purposely been mentioned last. Whilst their place in the treatment of peritonitis is most valuable and their use has altered the outlook or prognosis of the patient with a significant peritonitis, the use of antibiotics does not supplant essential surgical procedures.

In summary and quite simply then, the peritoneum is a thin but very large sheet of tissue which is wrapped around the bowel and abdominal viscera—it must be added, in an intricate but definite pattern. It has great powers of absorption and is a membrane across which particularly electrolytes and water can pass. Since such a delicate balance of water and electrolytes must be maintained throughout the entire intracellular and extracellular compartments of the body, it is easy to see that interference with normal peritoneal function on sufficient scale will bring about an upset of this balance and reflect clinically as the general symptoms of peritonitis, of which we have spoken. It is about the life-preserving function of this water/electrolyte system which can be so disturbed that the gravity and true significance of peritonitis hinges.

In brief, infection and chemical irritation produce the typical local symptoms of pain, tenderness and rigidity and the general symptoms of nausea, vomiting and shock. Treatment is surgical to remove the cause, with ancillary measures of surgical nursing. Antibiotics have a most valued place in the treatment of peritonitis, but this management is essentially surgical and primarily aimed at the underlying cause of the peritonitis. Peritonitis is a complication which can follow a number of preceding conditions.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

Article No. 2 of a New Series of Monthly Articles to Help Chemists Increase Their Photo Sales

Contributed by Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd.

Pictures in Colour

Perhaps the greatest revolution in photography for many years has been in the field of colour. By complying with a few simple rules today's snapshotter can enjoy colour photography at relatively low cost.

But first a word about the materials themselves. These can be split up into two distinct categories.

- (a) Reversal materials — designed specifically for colour transparencies to be viewed by projection.
- (b) Negative positive materials—designed for high quality colour prints.

In the first category come Kodachrome, Ektachrome and the new High Speed Ektachrome. These films have their characteristics and specific uses, just as in the black-and-white film range. The main differences between them lies in their relative speed, and for all normal work with cameras having lenses of a maximum aperture of $f/3.5$ Kodachrome (speed A.S.A. 10) is the choice of the majority. In average sunny conditions the exposure would be in the region of $1/60$ sec. at $f/5.6$.

On occasions, however, the subject may demand the use of higher shutter speeds—or perhaps maximum depth of field is required. Ektachrome (A.S.A. 32) would supply the answer here. More than three times faster than Kodachrome, it permits exposures ranging from approximately $1/500$ x $f/3.5$ to $1/30$ x $f/14$ in similar lighting conditions. It has added appeal for some people in that it can be home processed. Here it is not so much the slight economy of home processing over trade processing which is attractive, but the real thrill experienced when the final result is projected.

Ektachrome gives a very pleasing colour rendering, slightly warmer than Kodachrome, a characteristic which has many admirers. A further point in its favour is the variety of sizes in which it is made. This, together with the relatively high speed, makes it an ideal material for the snapshotter. Providing the light is good and is shining on the subject, no difficulty is found by the least experienced snapshotter using a simple camera, in producing the most exciting super slides.

As with black-and-white materials, the latitude of colour film increases as the speed increases, another reason for the success of Ektachrome with the simpler type of camera.

High Speed Reversal Film

A third "reversal" material has recently been added to the range—a material of extremely high speed. High Speed Ektachrome—so fast as to make some black-and-white films look slow by comparison—is rated at 160 A.S.A.

In lighting conditions similar to those quoted for Kodachrome, the exposure for High Speed Ektachrome would range from $1/30$ sec. x $f/22$ to $1/500$ sec. x $f/8$. This opens up enormous possibilities for colour in the fields of high speed action or available light subjects, such as theatre, ballet.

Those keen on natural history find it invaluable, for it means that a high shutter speed can be used—so essential when your subject is being swayed by the wind—in conjunction with small apertures needed to give the greatest possible depth of field when working at camera/subject distances of 12 in. or less. The latitude of this film is very considerable, but even so it must be classified as a film for use when speed is the criterion. Kodachrome and Ektachrome have made their mark by virtue of reliability, good colour rendering and definition. High Speed Ektachrome can quite justifiably lay claim to the first two of these points. The definition is also of a very high order, but some difference can be detected when a side-by-side comparison is made of a subject photographed on both Kodachrome and High Speed Ektachrome.

All the films above are intended for exposure in daylight or by using blue flashbulbs. There are, however, colour reversal films specifically for indoor work (e.g., Kodachrome Type A-A.S.A. 16). A film intended for daylight work should not be used under tungsten lighting without a special conversion filter, which greatly reduces its speed.

Ultra-Violet Filter

One weakness from which all films, both black-and-white and colour, suffer is that they are slightly oversensitive to blue and are sensitive to ultra-violet, to which the human eye is blind. The effect of these deficiencies is to make transparencies of landscapes and seascapes appear slightly blue (particularly where haze is present). A haze or ultra-violet filter (e.g., Wratten 1A) will neutralise this blueness and it is "a must" for those wanting to produce the best possible colour transparencies.

There would be no point here in detailing the various sizes of reversal colour film available. An explanation, however, of the individual frame size of the transparency and their relative cost would be useful.

Transparency Sizes

Pre-1935 transparencies, irrespective of their size, were all contained, or bound up, in a sandwich of $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. sq. cover glasses, suitably masked down for the particular size of transparency. The very fact that the size of mount was $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. sq. meant that the pro-



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jectors were of quite large and bulky proportions. Following the war, manufacturers realised that if colour by projection was to be a commercial proposition, then the existing B.S.I. specification for a cover glass of 2 x 2 must be used as the basis for modern, inexpensive projection equipment of pleasing design.

Today, of the four sizes of transparency in popular use, no less than three of them are contained in the 2 x 2 mount and projected by means of inexpensive and stylish equipment, such as the Kodaslide 40 Projector, costing under £20. The fourth size not catered for in the 2 x 2 mount is the 2½ sq. transparency from a 12-exposure roll of 120 and 620 film. These are mounted in cover glasses or frames, size 2½ sq.—a size favoured by a number of lecturers who may have audiences numbering many hundreds, necessitating an above-average projection distance screen size. Even here the equipment has been redesigned along similar lines to those already mentioned, but is, of course, a little more cumbersome.

The three most popular size films in use today, together with details of the relative cost per frame, are listed below:—

	Cost per Frame s. d.
A. Standard Size 35 mm. transparency (picture size 24 x 36 mm.)—	
From 20 exp. Kodachrome	2 0
From 26 exp. Kodachrome	1 8
B. Standard Picture 828 or Bantam Transparency (picture size 28 x 40 mm.)—	
From 8 exp. Kodachrome	2 10½
C. Superslide 127 Transparency (picture size 40 x 40 mm.)—	
From 127 Ektachrome	2 8

One can see by this comparison that the cost of a 35 mm. colour transparency is little more than the cost of a black-and-white super-size print resulting from an eight-exposure film when the initial film and processing charges are taken into account. The Bantam transparency and Superslide are a little more expensive, but each have their "selling points" to account for this.

The image area in each case is considerably larger, giving a bigger screen image over a given projection distance than that given by the standard 35 mm. transparency. Also the comparatively low number of exposures per roll make these sizes ideal for the snapshotter who normally likes to expose a film over the week-end. Although this advantage increases the cost per frame, it does keep the initial outlay down—a very important psychological point nowadays.

Many customers still require the conventional print, even though they themselves prefer the transparencies. Friends and relatives make continual demands for copies. To cope with these demands the system of reversal colour prints from original transparencies was introduced. Broadly speaking, a colour print can now be made from any size transparency, providing that the transparency possesses certain essential qualities.

Before elaborating on this it should be mentioned that no such print will ever bear direct comparison with the companion transparency. The two systems of viewing are so totally opposed. Reversal colour films are designed to give high quality colour reproduction by projection. If prints of equivalent quality are required, then a film designed to give those results should be used, i.e., a negative positive film, such as Kodacolor.

Requirements in a Transparency which is to be Printed or Duplicated

- Critically sharp—the resulting print loses a little definition in the process, therefore it is essential to start with a really sharp original.
- Scrupulously clean—any blemishes will be magnified considerably.

- Correctly exposed—the colours in the print are not so "full blooded" as those in the original, therefore the original must have fully saturated colour, i.e., correctly exposed or very slightly under.
- Low contrast—contrast in the transparency is evened out by the light of the projector passing through the shadow areas. On printing the contrast is increased several times and appears even greater when viewed by reflected light. Subjects exposed by flash or frontal lighting normally print or duplicate best of all, as with this form of lighting all contrast is eliminated.

A number of laboratories offer a service for making prints from colour transparencies. Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd. can supply sizes of 3½ x 5 in. at 8/6 each or 5 x 7½ in. at 18/6 each. The exact dimensions depend upon the proportions of the original transparency. A service for making black-and-white copy negatives from transparencies is available (2/3 per negative). Duplicate transparencies cost 3/6 each.

Neg-Pos Films

Negative positive colour films, such as Kodacolor, are intended primarily for the production of high quality colour prints. As well as being negatives in the "black-and-white" sense, their colours are complementary to that of the subject: a landscape will have magenta foliage and yellow sky, although, in the case of Kodacolor, these colours will be somewhat disguised by an overall orange "mask" which actually improves the quality of the resulting print.

Kodacolor Film (A.S.A. 32) is fast enough for use in a box camera on bright sunny days and for flash at all times, of course. For prints from a transparency to be good, the transparency has to be low in contrast. Kodacolor negatives, even of contrasting subjects, such as a wedding group, where there are the extremes of black-and-white, produce very natural colour prints.

Manufacturers of negative positive films generally produce one type for both indoor and outdoor use. The corrections necessary to obtain correct colour rendering in the final print are included in the printing process.

From a Kodacolor negative it is possible to have (a) Kodacolor prints, (b) Kodacolor enlargements, (c) black-and-white prints and enlargements direct.

The price of a roll of Kodacolor film, sizes 127, 620 or 120, is 18/-; 35 mm. 20-exposure film is 23/-. Development is 8/6 and postcard size (or 3½ in. sq. if square negative) prints cost only 4/6 each. Admittedly the total expenditure per roll of film is over £3, but if that sum is broken down, as above, it becomes apparent how reasonable costs are. Ten years ago the charge for one postcard size print produced commercially in this country would have been £5 at least!

Remember, there is as much dealer profit in selling a roll of Kodacolor film and its processing as in selling a simple camera. So encourage your customers—box camera owners or miniature camera specialists alike—to take Kodacolor pictures. They will be delighted with the results and you will be sharing in the profits of this rapidly expanding new market.

Bell Ringers

- Take every opportunity to project your customer's slides—especially if he is a newcomer to colour.
- Colour is still a novelty to many people. If you've done your job in a friendly way your customers will do a good selling job for you with their friends.
- More people than ever before are taking holidays away from home. Make certain your customers take ample supplies with them.
- Colour business is big business for every dealer. Those who "sell" colour find it's colossal.

Birks Chemists Ltd.

Early Days of the Crown Colony of South Australia

The Crown Colony of South Australia was established by Act of the Parliament of Westminster during the year 1834 in the reign of King William IV.

In comparison with the older colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, the tiny community under Governor Hindmarsh met with much greater difficulties because of the lower rainfall in South Australia.

In the ensuing years new methods of farming and husbandry gradually brought into production areas outside the narrow coastal belt normally enjoying a regular rainfall; nevertheless, much of the present-day potential of the large areas now under cultivation is dependent on man-made systems of irrigation.

Likewise, the deficiency of black coal has held up the establishment of major secondary industries until quite recent years. Today, however, methods have been evolved which turn the vast deposits of brown coal at Leigh Creek into electrical power, and so the State as a whole is expanding rapidly by the establishment of many factories.

Within these wide community efforts there has been parallel development of many private business concerns.

During the past few years many of these have celebrated their centenary year on appropriate dates.

Birks Chemists Ltd. Reach 100

August 1, 1961, brought the public announcement, by

the directors of Birks Chemist Ltd., that they would mark the date as being that of their centenary, and at the same time highlight their well-known tradition of long service. During the period of the celebration their female staff was dressed in wigs and colourful costumes similar to those worn in 1861.

In addition, the directors provided a competition for a prospective centenary apprentice in their establishment, offered prizes for persons producing coins minted in 1861 and arranged like systems of publicity.

Good Publicity

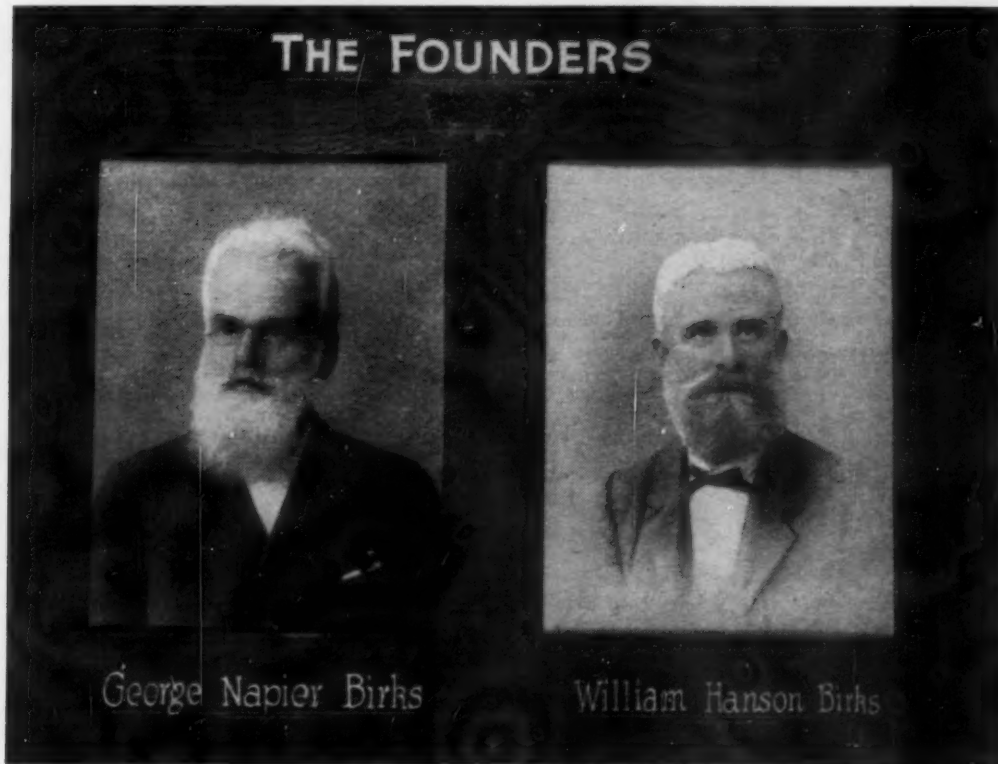
The results were excellent. The supplement in the "Advertiser" brought in numerous entries for the Pears Soap baby competition, thousands of people seeking the free sample bags and to see the Faulding lavender lady and her perfumes.

Throughout the business day of August 1 the focal point for the public swung from that of the big emporiums to the comparatively small concern of Birks Chemists Ltd.

Let us now briefly consider the growth and development which have taken place.

Over the 100 years there have been a number of notable pharmaceutical chemists controlling Birks and many more have been trained by those principals.

In their turn, these trainers have gone out, first within the colony, then within the State as part of the Com-



monwealth, each carrying with them the imprint of having had the advantage of being "apprenticed at Birks."

Who then have been—and are today—these principals?

The Founders

Of the founders the Misses Gertrude and Ethelwyn Chartier, of Eden Hills, Adelaide, have provided the following basic information of their grandfather, G. N. Birks, and his brother, H. W. Birks:

Dr. George Vance Birks and his wife, Hannah (nee Napier) left England on August 1, 1853, in the sailing ship "Leonidas" of 697 gross tonnage.

After a voyage of three months they reached the Holdfast Bay anchorage (now Glenelg) on December 3, 1853, when two-thirds of the passengers disembarked.

Mr. and Mrs. Birks were accompanied by their six

His order for goods to open a pharmacy and the sections of a wooden house arrived at the same time as he did, hence he was forced to open for business in a 7 ft. by 9 ft. borrowed tent. He thus was able to have most of his cases under cover and to have somewhere to sleep.

George Napier Birks thus became the primary founder of the company today registered as Birks Chemists Ltd.

Ever restless, and in some respects independently minded, George quickly installed his brother, William Hansen Birks, as manager of the original establishment at Wallaroo Mines and went about 10 miles to Kadina, an area still within the copper belt. This took place in 1862.

This time he set up his second pharmacy in a caravan, so that it could be readily moved about as the popula-



Exterior, cnr. Gawler Place and Rundle St.

sons and one daughter. The whole family went to Angaston, where the father practised as a physician and, of necessity, also as a pharmacist, dispensing his own prescriptions.

A year or two later, in 1855, their eldest son, George Napier, then 18 years of age, went to Adelaide and obtained a position as a pharmaceutical apprentice with Mr. F. H. Faulding in his chemist shop at No. 5 Rundle Street.

After four years of service at that address George went in 1860 to Koorunga, a settlement some 100 miles north of Adelaide, in a copper-mining area. There he took up a position as dispenser with the two resident physicians.

He did not stay long. The road to become a physician like his father was too long in such a young community for one who had tasted of commerce. As a consequence, he left in 1861 and went westward about 80 miles to another settlement called Wallaroo Mines, where other deposits of copper ore were being exploited.

tion shifted in their search for accessible surface deposits of copper ore.

Within a few months the two brothers joined together in partnership and, with the help of a third brother, John, opened a third business some eight miles away at Moonta.

Move to Adelaide

It is apparent that during the next 12 years these three country businesses prospered, and enough capital was accumulated to allow William to go to Adelaide in 1875 and to take over a pharmacy business at 51 Rundle Street, not far away from No. 5, the Faulding Pharmacy, where his brother had been apprenticed.

In 1876 the "bright lights" of the capital also drew George back to Adelaide to take over the pharmacy from his brother and, in turn, the partners then established William in a book and fancy goods business at No. 60 Rundle Street.

And so, with the sale of the original businesses in

the country areas of the colony, ends the first stage in the history of Birks Chemists Ltd.

Very quickly the two city businesses were brought side by side by George transferring the pharmacy from No. 51 to No. 59 on the corner of Gawler Place and Rundle Street. (The number was later changed to the present one of 57.)

A Varied Stock-in-Trade

A battered and torn advertising folder of 24 closely printed pages, each about 6½ in. by 4 in., which is today in the possession of the directors, shows that the two businesses were linked together under the firm name of "G. N. and W. H. Birks, importers of all kinds of fancy goods." In this the numbers 59 and 60 frequently appear.



Mr. W. T. Magarey



Mr. P. R. Magarey



Mr. D. D. Magarey



Mr. A. K. Newbery

Space considerations prevent a full detailing of the very wide range of goods stocked, but broadly the first half of the pages describe photographic goods, scrap-books and cards, handbags, work boxes, electroplate, china and glassware, silver, brass and leather goods, indoor games and artificial flowers.

The second half deals with medicaments, such as the Kepler and other specialities of Burroughs & Wellcome, homœopathic and veterinary preparations. There is a whole page devoted to Seltzogenes (in both five and eight pint sizes, being a double glass bowl apparatus for the production in the home of flavoured carbonated drinks, by reason of the interaction in the smaller top bowl of bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid with water tipped from the lower larger bowl. The gas generated aerated the five or eight pints left in the lower bowl. Both bowls were encased in wire mesh and a lever-type closure allowed portions of effervescent drinks to be drawn off as required); perfumery, the specialities of Allen & Hanbury, "menthol crystals, the new remedy for neuralgia," Bosisto's eucalyptus oil, Bishops granular salines, hair brushes and combs, stage powders, soaps of many kinds, including Brown Windsor, Calverts, Wrights and Pears.

Two full pages are devoted to Cheseboroughs Vaseline, "an important and recent addition to medicine for internal and external use"; insect powder (pyrethrum), milk and cheese preservative (? boric acid), and a mixture of the acid phosphates of Mg—K—Fe. for dyspepsia.

The printed statement about Nestlé's food includes a

recommendation (dated 1883), over the signature of C. Estcourt, F.C.S., that a careful analysis had shown the food to be an admirable mixture for use as a substitute for mother's milk. In this year (1883) the first issue of "Martindale and Westcott" appeared.

Price-fixing in 1889

In this connection, authentic evidence that pharmacists of those days endeavoured to maintain prices has been found in the earliest known minute-book of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia (established 1885).

This earliest book starts four years later, in January, 1889. The minutes of the following meeting on February 28 records the receipt of a letter from Messrs.

G. N. and H. W. Birks regarding the price fixed by the Council for Nestlé's food.

It was the foregoing class of "mixed" pharmacy which the brothers carried on from 1876 to 1894.

Those 18 years saw a great expansion in the volume of dispensing of prescriptions as more and more of the practising physicians of Adelaide and suburbs gave up the dispensing of their own formulas. (This system did not completely die out in the metropolitan area until around 1925.)

Birks Bros. Dissolved Partnership

We now reach the close of the second stage in the history of Birks with the severance of the partnership of the two brothers in March, 1894.

George Birks then joined in a voyage of migration of the members of a religious sect to South America. Their objective was to found a Utopian community in Paraguay.

This experiment proved to be far from successful, but before his death in 1895 George had organised supplies of maté tea for sale in his old pharmacy as a cure for rheumatism. Today Birks are probably the only retailer of this type of tea in Adelaide.

The Magarey Regime

After his brother had departed William first sold the business conducted in No. 60 and in the year 1906 sold the pharmacy in No. 59 to Mr. Percy Rupert Robertson Magarey.

The regime of the Magarey family therefore started



Directors, Mr. K. Wall, Mrs. Elsie Magarey and Chairman of Directors, Mr. E. V. Lawton, looking at early pill-making machines. Left, two carboys which were old-style decorative symbols of pharmacies.

four or five years after the Federation of the States into the Commonwealth of Australia and two years before the site of the City of Canberra was fixed to be resumed from New South Wales.

Percy Magarey was one member of a well-known family group in Adelaide. He had trained as a pharmacist and became registered in 1900.

Expansion of Business: Soda Fountain Introduced

Under Percy Magarey the business of Birks expanded rapidly. One of his experiments was the importation from U.S.A. of a soda fountain. This proved to be a most successful venture and became a popular resort for the public. In those days it was a very novel idea and unique in Adelaide, if not in Australia.

Company Formed

He purchased the freehold for £20,000 and in May, 1922, turned the business into a private limited liability company.

About this time a Mr. Arthur Kent Newbery was conducting a thriving pharmacy on the opposite side of Rundle Street. By arrangement he closed that business, brought his prescription books over and joined the new company.

In turn, Percy took his brother, William Thomas, and Donald Dunbar as apprentices and on qualification installed them as directors.

These four gentlemen greatly expanded the production of the "Marva" series of home remedies. Of these many have now given way under the impact of specific medication, but "Marva" cough mixture, eczema ointment, "Sanoria" depilatory and toilet preparations still hold their own in spite of wider competition.

Similarly, their combined personal efforts caused a great expansion of dispensing, particularly that from

the now-growing coterie of specialists with rooms in the nearby North Terrace.

When expansion had necessitated it they built a gallery on the lofty shop and over the side counters; one side was given over to the display of the standard certificates of the up to 10 qualified pharmacists on the permanent staff.

Rebuilding Project—1938

This addition coincided with the rebuilding of the whole premises to provide seven floors. In the main, these were to accommodate tenants for the time being, but with the expansion of the company as the basic long-range plan.

And so in the course of time it came about. Extensive redesigning took place in 1938, and this included the closing of the soda fountain after many years of good service.

Symbols of Pharmacy

Similarly the dispensing department was remodelled several times as the volume of prescriptions multiplied. Likewise several changes in window design.

In such changes Mr. Newbery's flair for the use of carboys, dark blue glass show bottles, mortars and heraldic designs kept well before the public that the basic concern of the business was pharmacy, although the range of goods sold remained parallel to that of the founders.

War Service

Both P. R. and D. D. Magarey saw military service in World War I, the former as a staff sergeant with the 3rd Australian General Hospital on Lemnos Island in the Dardenelles campaign. On transfer to England he attained commissioned rank. Donald served in the 12th Field Ambulance in France and Belgium, participating in particular in the then new development of resuscitation teams.

D. Magarey Enters Official Pharmacy

In July, 1929, Mr. D. Magarey was elected as a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. At his first meeting (E. F. Grist in the chair) he was elected Treasurer. He was President during the years 1931 and 1932.

During the years there were marked changes in the educational system. The turning point came when the Council abandoned plans for the establishment of a College of Pharmacy in favour of the Diploma in Pharmacy course of the University of Adelaide, as negotiated, in the main, by Mr. Magarey with Professor A. Killen Macbeth.

And so it came about that Donald attended the first meeting of the Board of Studies in Pharmacy in December, 1932, as President of the Society.

Birks were in the limelight at the end of the academic year 1933 when one of their apprentices—Mr. George MacRae—was the only successful student who had completed his apprenticeship and also attained the age of 21 years. As a consequence he made a lone appearance on behalf of pharmacy at the subsequent commemoration ceremony.

Donald's term of office also included the beginnings of the Pharmaceutical Chiropodists' Society—his directorship of Pharmaceutical Dispensers Ltd.—his being a delegate to the committee to consider a contract formula for N.H.L., and the much-debated topic of earlier closing than 9 p.m. on week days and 10 p.m. on Saturdays.



Mr. Dickson.

The closing minute of his term of office records the congratulations of the members of the Council for his efficiency as President and the harmonious relations which prevailed during meetings.

Stage Three

The third stage in the history of Birks Chemists Ltd. ends with the retirement or decease of the three Magareys and Mr. A. K. Newbery.

The active direction of Birks now rested in the main on the shoulders of two men, Messrs. Lawton and Dixon, who had joined the company as apprentices and continued their association without break.

(1916 saw the last edition of "Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia.")

Of these Mr. George Miller Dixon was apprenticed around 1914 to Mr. P. Magarey. During his adult service to the company he devoted much attention to window displays along the Rundle Street alignment and the much longer section facing Gawler Place.

At appropriate times these displays took the form of professional and traditional pharmacy. They attracted much public interest.

Unfortunately, George died suddenly a couple of months prior to the centenary which bore marks of his interest in the project prior to his death. Overall he gave some 50 years of service, including quite a number as director.

Mr. Edgar Vincent Lawton, the present chairman of directors, was apprenticed to Mr. P. Magarey in 1923.

When he qualified in 1929 he was only 19 years of

age and had to wait two years before he could join the Register.

In 1933 the directors decided to open a branch pharmacy at No. 278a Rundle Street East, and Mr. Lawton was the first manager. He was appointed director in 1940.

After some years he returned to the main pharmacy and was appointed chairman of directors in 1953.

The Magarey family maintain their association with the company as shareholders and the widow of Mr. W. T. Magarey is associated as a director.

Over the ensuing years Messrs. Lawton and Dixon have carried on the traditions of the founders of Birks to expand as opportunities offer.

The laboratory in the basement was moved on to the fourth floor in 1948 and was joined by the dispensing department in 1954.

This made the basement available for the display of gifts in a self-contained section, distinct from the pharmacy, and at the same time an expansion of the perfumery and cosmetic section on the ground floor. Later a photographic section was added.

The directors opened a second branch in 1947 at No. 147 St. Vincent Street, Port Adelaide, placing one of the company's trainees, Mr. Kenneth Wall, in charge.



Staff member, Mrs. J. Ritter, in Period costume.

Mr. Wall was apprenticed to Mr. A. K. Newbery and passed his standard examination in November, 1936. He received his Diploma in Pharmacy of the University of Adelaide in the following year, but, like Mr. Lawton, had to wait over a year to become eligible for registration on reaching 21 years of age.

Mr. Dixon's death caused the transfer of Mr. Wall back to Adelaide this year. He was appointed director at that time.

At the date of the centenary no direct descendants of the two founders had any connection with the company.

The widows of both Percy and William Magarey and of Mr. Newbery are still alive and active in their own homes. The third generation is represented by Rosiland Lawton, a grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Magarey. She is working in the Birks pharmacy chain as an apprentice to her father, Mr. E. V. Lawton.

Maybe the year 1963 will see her joining the select band from Birks of gold medallists of the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A., namely, Brian Mildren, 1943, and Ashley Byrne, 1958.

prescription proprietaries
and new drugs . . .



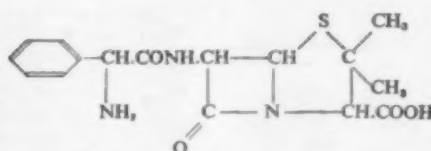
by
Geoff K. Treleaven,
Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

A BROAD SPECTRUM PENICILLIN

The isolation of the penicillin "nucleus," 6-amino penicillanic acid made possible the biosynthesis of many modifications of penicillin. Chief of these were phenethicillin and methicillin. Phenethicillin or Broxil (Pensig in Australia) shows improved properties of absorption from the gut and is more completely absorbed than penicillin V; methicillin (Celbenin) is acid labile and given by injection; it is of value against resistant staphylococci, which are penicillinase producers. (Refer Phenethicillin and Methicillin in "A.J.P.," p. 241, March, 1961.)

BRL1341, a broad spectrum penicillin, is the latest development in the field of synthetic penicillins from the Beecham Research Laboratories. Derived also from the penicillin "nucleus," 6-amino penicillanic acid, BRL1341 is chemically:—



$C_{20}H_{25}N_3O_5S$; 6[D(—)- α -aminophenylacetamido]penicillanic acid.

Properties: BRL1341 is acid stable and can thus be given orally. It is bactericidal, virtually non-toxic (transient rash reported in some cases), and active against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. It is freely absorbed and maintains bactericidal level in the plasma for 4 hours or more. It is rapidly excreted in very high concentration in the urine. BRL1341 is claimed to be more active than either the tetracyclines or chloramphenicol against haemophilus influenzae, staphylococcus aureus (penicillin sensitive), beta-haemolytic streptococcus, streptococcus viridans, diplococcus pneumoniae, salmonella typhi and typhimurium.

Limited clinical trials so far suggest that BRL1341 is valuable in urinary tract infections due to sensitive coliforms and streptococci.

BRL1341 is not stable to penicillinase and therefore not active against penicillin-resistant staphylococci or other penicillinase-producing organisms. Its activity is not greatly affected by the presence of serum. Emergence of resistant strains develops stepwise in the typical penicillin manner.

Proprietary Preparation: Penbritin—Capsules of 250 mg.

Supply: Penbritin is in limited supply and has not yet been released for general use.

The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Our General Meeting on September 7 was held in the R.S.L. Lounge in the College of Pharmacy. The President, Miss G. Donaldson, welcomed members and introduced our guest speaker, Miss Harvey from Elizabeth Arden.

Miss Harvey gave us a most interesting and informative talk on skin care, and then asked Miss Nancy Carnie to act as a model, showing us the correct method and order of applying the preparations.

Mrs. Harkins proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Harvey on our behalf, and we concluded a pleasant evening with supper.

At our October Meeting our guest speaker will be Dr. Birrell, the Police Surgeon for Victoria.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Our 28th Annual General Meeting was held on September 13 at 8 p.m.

Miss Latham, the President, opened the meeting, and Miss Tasker read the list of apologies before reading the minutes of the 27th Annual General Meeting, which were adopted.

Miss Feakes presented the balance sheet, and it was duly adopted.

Reports were given by the Social Secretary and the Secretary before Miss Latham gave the Presidential Address dealing with the changes and progress in pharmaceutical education in N.S.W.

Mrs. Curry, Senior Vice-President, took the chair for the election of office-bearers for 1961-62, who are—

President: Miss I. Latham.

Senior Vice-President: Mrs. Curry.

Junior Vice-President: Mrs. G. Smith.

Secretary: Miss E. Tasker.

Treasurer: Miss S. Feakes.

Social Secretary: Miss K. Armstrong.

Committee Members: Mrs. Campbell, Miss Belinfante and Miss Sullivan.

Our two ex-officio members remain Mrs. Curtis and Miss Sweeney.

Mrs. Curry then handed over the meeting to our re-elected President, Miss I. Latham. Miss Latham asked the approval of the meeting to donate £25 to the Pharmacy Trust. This was unanimously agreed upon.

Miss Wunsch was then called upon to give her report on the Historical Survey of Early Women in Pharmacy. She dealt first with those prior to the Act of 1876, of whom there were five women. The Act of 1897 provided for academic training for pharmacists, and Miss Wunsch has found some very interesting facts regarding these pioneer women of our profession.

Supper concluded the evening and the meeting closed at 10 p.m.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

Twenty-two members of the South Australian Association dined at the Copper Kettle Restaurant on August 17 to celebrate Federation Day. Our President, Mrs. D.

Maloney, presided at the dinner, and extended a warm welcome to Miss Oldham of Victoria. She also proposed the main toast of the evening, to which Mrs. Jean Maloney responded.

The climax of the evening was the "candle ceremony," when a candle was lit for each State, on a birthday cake provided by Mrs. Maloney, Snr.

Our thoughts were with our sister Associations, all celebrating our eighth birthday, and our best wishes go to the Federation for a happy and successful future.

TASMANIA

The Tasmanian Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists has had several very interesting meetings during the last two months.

Our two speakers at the meetings were Miss Dorothy Pearce, almoner at the Royal Hobart Hospital, and Mrs. Hunt, assistant welfare officer of the Tasmanian Institute for the Blind and Deaf.

Both these women in their talks showed us many interesting aspects of their work, and considerably widened our knowledge of these spheres of public health and welfare.

On Federation Day our celebrations took the form of an afternoon tea party, to which were invited the wives of pharmacists and other friends.

Among the guests were Mrs. C. A. Robertson, wife of the President of the Guild, and Mrs. A. K. Smith, wife of the Chairman of the Pharmacy Board. They assisted in the celebrations by lighting the candles and cutting the very lovely cake which had been donated.

At the last meeting all members sent their love and best wishes to Mrs. Hawkes, who was in hospital.

WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

On August 17, 43 members and associates attended dinner at the Palace Hotel. This, as well as being Federation night, was the 25th anniversary of the Silver Jubilee of the Association. To mark the occasion a silver bell suitably inscribed was presented to Miss Harris, our President. The place cards and menus were printed in silver, and the flower arrangements were in our colours.

All foundation members were able to be present, as well as the first honorary member, Mrs. Howling.

Badges were presented to recently qualified members, Mrs. B. Hennessey, Misses B. Eggleston and M. Finlayson. Miss E. Taylor, at present in Sydney, will receive her badge at a later date.

Mrs. L. Raiter in a very capable and charming manner proposed the toast to the Association.

Miss V. Garcia, Federal President, flew from Wittenovva Gorge. She certainly looked tanned and well after her holiday in the north-west.

The six candles in our colours—yellow, red, blue—in beautiful silver candlesticks were lit by the recently qualified members.

Miss Eula Gray proposed the toast to Federation, to which Miss Garcia responded.

Telegrams and cards were received from each State.

The Federation prize was presented to Mrs. B. Hennessey.

N.S.W. WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' DINNER



Left: Mrs. Clarke, First President of Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of N.S.W.



Left to right: Miss E. Tasker and Miss Jean Arnot, "Guest of Honour"

Right: Mrs. J. Curtis, Committee Member Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists, and Mrs. R. W. Smith, Toast Master (standing).



Left to right: Mrs. Willis, Mrs. George, Miss N. Pritchard



Left to right: Mrs. Sperling, Miss F. Bryant, Miss E. Wunsch, Miss Bryant



Left to right: Mrs. Shineberg, Miss J. Rogers, Mrs. Smith



Left to right: Mrs. W. A. Curry (Vice-President) and Miss I. J. Latham (President)



Mrs. G. Smith (left) and Miss S. Feakes



Legal

PHARMACY BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA LOSES IN APPEAL TO FULL COURT

Legal proceedings of considerable interest and involving the question of unqualified supervision of pharmacies have been before the South Australian Court in recent months.

Some time ago Mrs. Lorna Lillian Wright, Dunleath, S.A., was fined £15 with £12/12/- costs for having managed the pharmacy of Emanuel Charles Sauer, Plympton, while not being a registered chemist.

Sauer was fined £17/10/- with £12/12/- costs for aiding and abetting and was also fined for having carried on the shop without having a registered pharmaceutical chemist in charge.

Both defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, and Mr. Justice Ross on appeal quashed the convictions.

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia appealed on April 26 to the Full Court, and the appeal was heard by the Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Napier), Mr. Justice Mayo and Mr. Justice Brazel.

The appeal was dismissed on the determination of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Brazel, Mr. Justice Mayo being in disagreement.

A commentary on the whole of the proceedings will be found in the South Australian News Section of this Journal.

The judgments of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mayo are published in full below.

Judgment of His Honour Mr. Justice Mayo

WRIGHT & SAUER v. EDWARDS

SAUER v. EDWARDS

MAYO J.

In the matter of this appeal there is an aspect which I find of difficulty. I do not propose to deal with any other submission concerning the convictions upon the complaint under Sec. 30(2) of Pharmacy Act, 1935-1952. In the concluding words of his reasoning Ross J. said, "No doubt Sauer was carrying on portion of his chemist's business at the Plympton premises, but in my view he could lawfully do so provided he did not carry on upon such premises any portion of his business of retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs or medicines on the orders of legally qualified medical practitioners. The evidence shows that all compounding and dispensing of drugs on prescription was done at Morphettville, and I do not consider that the use of the Plympton shop as a depot for receiving prescriptions brought the business carried on there within the prohibitions of Section 30."

The references in Sec. 30(1) to "retailing, compounding or dispensing" are in the alternative; each class of activity is severally prohibited. As to retailing, the prohibition is against any person carrying on the business of retailing prescriptions of medical practitioners in any shop or place of business open to the public unless pl. (a) and (b) are complied with. "Retailing"

means selling in small quantities and is the vendor's part of transactions that are sales. The word has unilateral application, viz. to the vendor's side of the general system of a series of business transactions. The vendor sells in the course of carrying out his usual course of trade or business. The purchaser's act is not of retailing but of buying.

No sale is made unless there be an offer and acceptance. The offer may be either by the intending vendor or his purchaser. So far as a vendor is concerned the offer may be by conduct, by the spoken word or by published notice: e.g. *Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.* (1893) 1 Q.B. 256. The effect of Sec. 30(2) is to preclude any uncertified person managing the business carried on on the premises of which he is in charge; that is the business carried on in any shop or place of business mentioned in subsec.(1).

"Carrying on business" is a form of activity. The word "business" denotes a special kind of activity by the proprietor or an employee. Business comprehends the actions of the person engaged therein. In accepted parlance "carrying on business" comprehends a continuous sequence, a series of acts. It is not isolated to a single transaction, although, it may be, proof of only one transaction will, in circumstances, demonstrate that the person involved is carrying on: *Kirkwood v. Gadd* (1910) A.C. 422.

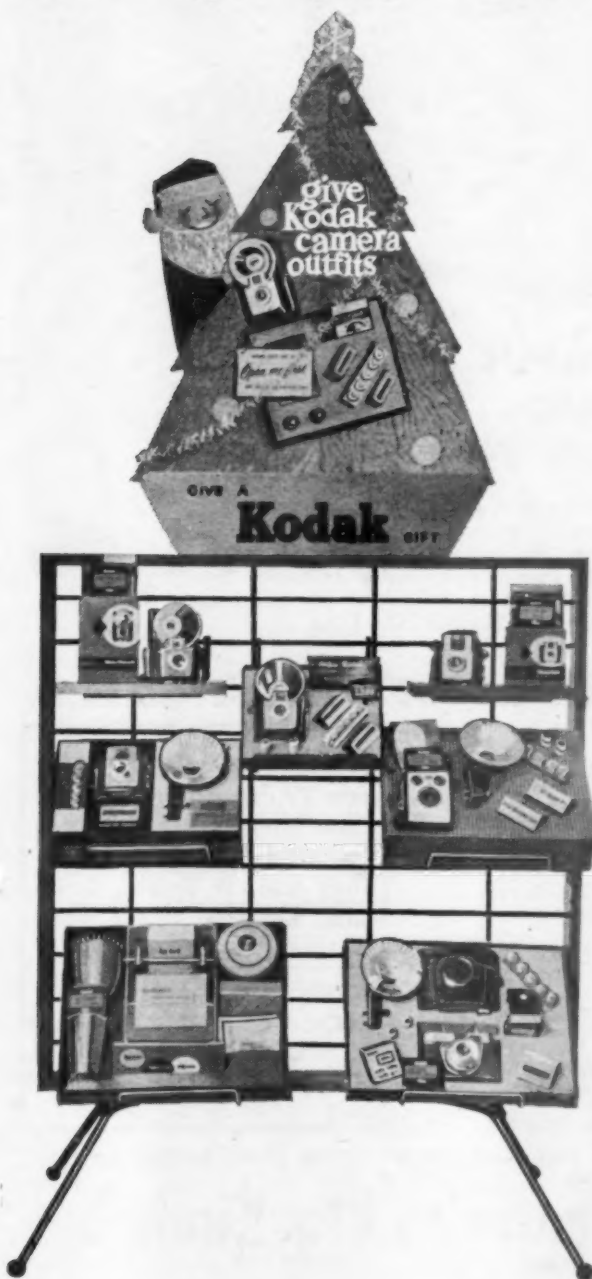
The process of carrying on business in retailing prescriptions is not, as I understand these transactions, to be divided into sections, part of which can be so labelled, and the other part excluded. So soon as a member of the public takes a step that sets the activity in motion by contact with the proprietor, his employee or servant at his shop premises, where a chemist's business is carried on, the succeeding consequences within the vendor's ensuing procedure are indivisible into parts, and are all pursuant to the carrying on. Everything that follows is for the purpose giving effect to the business transaction so instituted by the act of a member of the community. Nothing more is called for from him until he becomes the recipient of the completed article or product. The fact that the receipt by him takes place elsewhere, (and not at the premises where the transaction was set in motion), does not, so far as I can see, affect the matter. Everything done between request and delivery will be by the proprietor of the business or his employees pursuant to the process of carrying out the business transaction. No part of the internal activities will be treated as carrying on the business in respect of the transaction to the exclusion, as it were, of all other factors.

To call the premises where the prescription is handed in a "depot" does not alter the character of the initial step. A depot is a place where a chattel or article is deposited in the expectation that it will remain there static until asked for. That does not describe the future history of a prescription presented for compounding.

The identity and nature of the project undergo no alteration after lodging of the prescription. The business set in motion is the retailing of a medicine. It retains

Christmas is the camera season: *Get set to boost your share of the market with this eye-catching display stand — specially designed to step up your sales of*

Kodak camera outfits



Kodak Camera Outfits are year-round best-sellers — but Christmas-time spells *extra-fast turnover — extra-large returns!* With this range of five outfits you have a selection to suit every need and pocket. Remember, when you're asked to show a camera, show it in an outfit — you'll be surprised how many you sell this way. Try it.

Check these great gift outfits:

BROWNIE FLASH II — comprising Brownie Flash II Camera, Brownie Flashholder, flashbulbs, batteries, film and instructions. Retail Price — £5/10/0.

BROWNIE STARFLASH — comprising Starflash Camera with built-in flash, flashbulbs, batteries, film and instructions. Retail Price — £5/17/6.

BROWNIE STARLET — comprising Starlet Camera, Brownie Flashholder, flashbulbs, batteries, film and instructions. Retail Price £5/-/-.

Kodak RETINETTE — Comprising Kodak Retinette 1A Camera, Brownie Flashholder, flashbulbs, batteries, Kodachrome film, pocket viewer and instructions. Retail Price £22/10/-.

Kodak PHOTO-HOBBY — comprising everything necessary for perfect 'do-it-yourself' home developing and printing with easy-to-follow step-by-step instructions. Retail Price £5/10/-.

Illustrated:

Kodak Outfit Display Stand, Price: £8/-/-, or if purchased with five outfits £3/-/-.

KODAK (AUSTRALASIA) PTY. LTD. Branches in all States.

Kodak

The eyes are on B.M.L. lines



POPULAR, POWERFUL TV PROGRAMMES NOW WORKING FOR YOU

B.M.L.'s CURRENT TV PROGRAMMES

"LAWMAN" and
"WAGGON TRAIN"
in Sydney.

"THRILLER" and
"ADVENTURES IN
PARADISE"
in Melbourne.

"77 SUNSET STRIP"
and "MAVERICK" in
Adelaide.

"BONANZA" in
Perth.

"ACADEMY THEATRE"
and "ADVENTURES
IN PARADISE"
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PILLS and MENTHOIDS
are popular household
remedies in many thou-
sands of Australian homes.

B.M.L.'s BIG TV CAMPAIGN is specially planned to secure for you the utmost in consumer interest and the maximum in your sales results. High audience-rating TV programmes are continually bringing the merits of FORD PILLS, MENTHOIDS, etc., right into your customers' homes. Backed by a solid campaign of human-interest commercials at carefully selected times, B.M.L.'s big TV campaign is WORKING FOR YOU.

GET YOUR SHARE OF EXTRA SALES

**Buy wisely—Buy B.M.L. parcels
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7½% EXTRA DISCOUNT waiting for you on
parcels over £10 in value.

5% EXTRA DISCOUNT to be made on parcels
over £7.10.0 in value.

2½% EXTRA DISCOUNT can be yours on
parcels over £5 in value.

PLUS the regular cash or 30 days' discount
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(You can assort your order as you wish.)

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**MAKE SURE YOUR
STOCKS ARE RIGHT TO
SUPPLY THE BIGGER,
HEAVIER DEMAND.**

Order your EXTRA PROFIT BONUS PARCEL from your favourite wholesaler direct or through . . .

British Medical Laboratories Pty. Limited

87-91 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY

the same character throughout, without any change; every part is in this aspect an inseverable part of the totality. Every transaction of this nature remains theoretically indivisible from request to delivery. No metamorphosis takes place. The transaction continues unaltered. The passing in of a prescription, the internal handling, the compounding of the medicine, and the act of delivering the product to the purchaser are all included in the transaction that is carrying on the business of retailing by the proprietor or employee, and, except as to certain methods of delivery are carried on in the chemist's premises. How can such a transaction be divided into elements, some within and some outside the carrying on of that item of business?

An illustration of one kind of retailing medicines, although not similar, brings out the difficulty I have in mind. Let it be supposed that a chemist takes in orders for prescriptions at his business address. His method is not to do the compounding himself, but to have it carried out by another chemist under a general sub-contract elsewhere. Upon return, delivery is made to the customer at the first chemist's shop. Is he not retailing medicine? There would be no offence, but would not it be retailing by the first chemist? Would the arrangement lose that character if delivery were made by the subcontractor, who would then be no more than the agent of the first chemist for the delivery? Is there any fundamental difference with the present matter?

Where a place of business is only transitory and temporary, the permanent place of business being elsewhere, business will not for some purposes be regarded as "carried on" at the former address. However, this is not the case: *Shiels v. Great Northern Rail Co.* (1861) 30 L.J.Q.B. 331. But the proprietor is treated as carrying on business at a branch establishment: e.g. *Weatherly v. Calder & Co.* (1889) 61 L.T. 508; *Davies v. British Geon Ltd.* (1956) 3 W.L.R. 679.

Sauer expresses himself, by notice on the back of the cash register, as inviting the public to bring prescriptions for compounding to the Plympton premises. He confirmed that in his testimony. That invitation, however, does not necessarily mean that there was a standing offer capable of acceptance by any customer. It does indicate that he was carrying on a business of retailing that could be initiated at those premises.

There is no evidence to which attention has been drawn concerning when and where payment by the purchaser was to be made, but I do not think that part of a transaction would necessarily have value one way or the other.

The fact that Sauer expressly or impliedly reserved the right to decline any postulated transaction does not affect the matter. Assuming that such a reservation was to be associated with the receipt of an intending customer's presentation of a prescription, if the chemist goes on with the compounding, the transaction is, and will remain, in continuity from inception to conclusion.

I regret that my attempted reasoning conflicts with that of the learned Chief Justice and my brother Brazel, but I find myself unable to reach any other conclusion.

Judgment of His Honour the Chief Justice

WRIGHT and SAUER v. EDWARDS

SAUER v. EDWARDS

Napier, C.J.

These appeals, against the orders of Ross J. quashing convictions under the Pharmacy Act 1935-1952, raise a short point upon the construction of the statute, and have been heard together. The question has been fully and competently argued, and I think that Mr. Bright has said everything that could be said in support of the appeal, but, in the result, I see no reason to doubt the propriety of the orders under appeal, or of the reasons given by the learned Judge.

So far as I am concerned, I should be content to leave the matter there, but, out of respect for the argument addressed to us, and in view of the fact that we are not agreed, I propose to give my reasons, as briefly as I can, in my own words.

The facts and the circumstances in which the two cases have come before the Supreme Court, are stated in some detail by Ross J. and, for the present purpose, a summary will suffice.

It appears that Mr. E. C. Sauer (a defendant in the first instance, and respondent in this Court) is a qualified pharmaceutical chemist, certified under S.21 of the Act. At all relevant times, he was the proprietor of a shop, 357 Anzac Highway, Morphettville, in which he carried on his trade or calling. He was also the proprietor of another shop, 235 Anzac Highway, Plympton, which was being managed by the other respondent, Mrs. Wright (i.e., in September 1960) when the complaints were made.

Until August 1958 the Plympton shop had been a fully equipped chemist's shop, managed by a registered pharmaceutical chemist, but, since that time, no registered chemist had been employed there, and the "business of retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs or medicines on the orders or prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners" had been totally discontinued. The room formerly used as a dispensary had been turned into a flower room, and no implements or drugs were kept on the premises from which prescriptions could be dispensed.

The stock consisted, largely, of cosmetics, photographic equipment, stationery, books, baby foods, patent medicines, jewellery and small gifts, and, in addition to nostrums commonly stocked by grocers, and the like, it included lines of patent medicines, and other articles, which by the policy of wholesalers or manufacturers are sold only to chemists.

In these circumstances, the respondents were prosecuted under S. 0 s.s. (2) of the Act, which reads:

"No person shall manage the shop, or business, or branch business, of a pharmaceutical or dispensing chemist or druggist unless he holds a current certificate under section 21."

Mrs. Wright was charged as the manager of Sauer's shop or business or branch business situated at 235 Anzac Highway, and Sauer as aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of her offence.

Presumably for good measure, Sauer was charged on a separate complaint under s.s. (1) of the same section for that he did at 235 Anzac Highway, Plympton, "carry on . . . the business of retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs or medicines on the orders or prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners while that shop or place of business was open to the public and was not under the constant personal supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist. . . ."

I think that I should say, at once, that, in my opinion, the action of the prosecution in laying, and proceeding with, two separate complaints against Sauer, for what was clearly the same act or omission, was quite unwarrantable. The situation is covered by S.60 of the Acts Interpretation Act, 1915-1936, which provides that, when the act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more Acts, the offender shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence. Mr. Bright conceded that the two complaints charged what was, essentially, the same act or omission by Sauer, and, for that reason, if for no other, I think that the conviction of the second complaint was rightly quashed.

It was, apparently, argued in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and before Ross J., that the ambit of s.s.(2) of S.30 is wider than the ambit of s.s.(1) of the same section, but, in this court, Mr. Bright conceded—as I think rightly—that the expression in s.s.(2)—"the shop or business or branch business of a pharmaceutical or

dispensing chemist or druggist"—must be understood as a reference to a business which includes the "retailing, compounding or dispensing of drugs or medicines on the orders or prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners," which is the subject of regulation, protection or prohibition in other sections (e.g. s.25, s.26, 26b, 26c, and s.30(1)).

It is not suggested that, while Mrs. Wright has been managing the shop at Plympton, she or anyone else on those premises **has even retailed** compounded or dispensed drugs or medicines on doctors' orders, but it has been contended, on the part of the prosecution, that the Plympton shop is a branch of the business which Sauer is carrying on in the Morphetville shop. The argument has been put in two ways: First, it is said that the business carried on at the Plympton shop is that of a chemist or druggist, and, secondly, that, by receiving prescriptions at the Plympton shop, Sauer is, by his servant, Mrs. Wright, engaged in the business of retailing drugs or medicines there.

In putting the first branch of this argument, I think that Mr. Bright tended to resile from his concession as to the construction of s.s.(2). He was not prepared to deny that a chemist, who carried on another business as, for example, a grocery store, would be free to trade in patent medicines, or—as I understand the argument—to use the grocery as a depot for the receipt of doctors' prescriptions to be made up in the chemist's shop. But, according to the argument, the Plympton shop is not "another business;" it is an extension of the business carried on in the Morphetville shop.

For that purpose, I think it is necessary to observe that, while the business of the Morphetville shop includes the "retailing, compounding or dispensing of drugs on doctors' prescriptions," and must, therefore, be under the constant supervision of (S.30(1)), and managed by (S.30(2)), a registered pharmaceutical chemist, it includes other types of business, which (if they stood alone) need not be so supervised or managed. It seems to me that, while the Plympton shop is, no doubt, in the popular sense a "chemists' or druggists' store," it is not concerned with and has no part in the trade or calling of a "pharmaceutical chemist," as that expression is used in this Act. From that point of view it is "another business" from the "retailing, compounding or dispensing of drugs or medicines" on doctors' prescriptions, which is carried on at Morphetville, and invokes the application of S.30.

The alternative argument is the view upon which the Magistrate convicted the respondents. For this purpose it is necessary to refer to the evidence, from which it appears that one of the purposes for which Sauer was using the Plympton shop was for the receipt of prescriptions, which—according to a notice posted in the shop—would be forwarded to the Morphetville shop for attention. The evidence is that, if the prescription called for compounding or dispensing, that would be done in the dispensary at Morphetville, and, in that event, or, if no dispensing was necessary the article could be picked up at Morphetville, or delivered from there, as the customer might require.

It seemed to the Magistrate that the receipt of the prescription at Plympton would be the acceptance of a contract by Sauer to supply the drug prescribed, but I am unable to agree with that. There might be many reasons that might make it impracticable or inadvisable for the chemist to supply what was ordered, and, in the nature of things, there could be no contract, either of sale or to sell, until the prescription was received at the Morphetville shop.

But, be that as it may, I think that the natural meaning of "retail" is "sale of commodities in small quantities." From time to time, a retailer may, no doubt, enter into executory contracts to sell, but, in the natural meaning of the word, I think that it imports "sale and delivery." I think that, in this enactment, where it is found in the collocation "retail, compound or dispense,"

it must take its colour from the context, and, when it becomes necessary to determine where a sale is made, I think that, in the natural sense of the English language, an article is sold where and when the property passes. (*Pletts v. Beattie*, 1896, 1 Q.B. 518; *Titmus v. Littlewood*, 1916, 1 K.B. 732; *Mizen v. Old Florida Ltd.*, 1934, 50 T.L.R. 349.)

There is no doubt a sense in which an individual may be said to be carrying on his business, whenever he does any act in aid or furtherance of his trade, but, in this section, the prohibition is directed to carrying on the business of retailing, etc., **in the shop**, or of managing the **shop or business**, as the case may be, and it seems to me that the receipt of prescriptions or orders may be incidental to the business of retailing, as the delivery of the article would be, but it is not, in my opinion, the transaction of retailing.

I should, perhaps, add that I agree with Ross J. that, in selling "tabasan," Mrs. Wright may have been guilty of another offence, but it is not the offence charged. And, in the same way, I should not desire to express any approval of Sauer's action in leaving his name and other particulars on the front of the shop, and so holding himself out as carrying on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist on the premises, but that is, I think, another question.

In my opinion, the appeals should be dismissed with costs.

ARE MEDICINES DISPENSED ON PRESCRIPTIONS "GOODS"?

This question is discussed in the June, 1961, issue of "The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal," and is of more than academic interest in view of proceedings against pharmaceutical organisations in the United States. (See editorial article, "Pharmacy on Trial"—p. 795, August 30, 1961.—Ed.)

Under the old common law now perpetuated in Statutes relating to the sale of goods in most English-speaking countries, dispensed medicines are "goods" for the purpose of determining whether a contract to sell exists. So would be a set of dentures, or spectacles, or a portrait in oils, the basic principle in the law being that the contract is one of sale when it contemplates the ultimate delivery of a chattel—some tangible object.

This distinguishes a contract of sale from a contract for work and labour done. The type of goods we have mentioned, however, differ from ordinary goods to trade, i.e., goods sold generally and openly to any person who wishes to purchase them. A prescription or a pair of spectacles or a portrait painted by an artist who has been commissioned for the purpose are intended for the individual who ordered or demanded them. They are products of the skill and labour of specially trained persons, and most times the cost of materials is insignificant in relation to the professional skill and labour involved in their manufacture.

The article in the Canadian Journal refers to public inquiry into the supply of medicines and medical preparations by the Government of Ireland through a commission appointed under "The Restrictive Trade Practices Act" in 1954.

The right of the commission to inquire into the methods of computing the cost of compounding and dispensing medical prescriptions was challenged by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The basis of the objection was that the compounding and dispensing of medicines was a professional act outside the scope of the inquiry. The commission did not accept the argument. There was an appeal on behalf of the Society, but this failed. Extracts from the comments of the two dissenting Supreme Court judges are published and are of interest.

Mr. Justice Kingsmill Moore maintained that by no stretch of language could an article compounded and dispensed in accordance with a prescription be described as an article of trade or trade goods. It never entered into ordinary commerce.

This use of the words "medical preparations" in the terms of the inquiry conveyed in his view the idea of remedies for the more common ills, prepared in large quantities and sold without prescription. It appeared to him that the "Restrictive Trade Practices Act" was intended to apply only to goods which he might categorise as "trade goods," that is, goods which were articles or ordinary commerce, capable of being bought and sold by anyone.

An article which was only of use to one person and which he could not sell did not seem to him to be an article of trade. There was no common element in prescriptions.

He was unable to accept the view that services of a professional nature were meant to be included in the phrase "services affecting such supply and distribution." Although the reward of these services was included in the price of the article delivered, Mr. Justice Moore could not accept this contention.

If the Legislature meant to open an inquiry into the reward for services of a professional nature, he must assume it would have done so more explicitly.

Mr. Justice O'Dailey said that "in the High Court" it was not conceded, as it has been in this court (the Supreme Court) that pharmaceutical chemists are a profession.

That admission, I think, was properly made in this court by counsel on behalf of the Commission. In face of the acknowledgment in the Senate Electoral Act 1947, that pharmaceutical chemists enjoy such a status, it would now be idle to contend otherwise.

Of course it can be argued, and has been argued, that the ingredients of a prescription are goods, that is to say they occupy space-time. That they are physical in nature is certain, but that does not make them "trade goods." A prescription cannot be "traded" for a jack-knife or a pheasant or money.

Custom made clothes or shoes are made for one person but they are still "trade" goods because they can be sold and used secondhand. Not so a prescription. Did you ever hear of a secondhand prescription?

Would any court anywhere maintain that if a prescription called for a narcotic that the prescription was "trade goods"? But, you say, narcotics are habit forming! Is that the basis of exclusion from "trade goods." Food is habit forming. If you don't eat you die.

No Elastic Demands

There are other reasons why prescriptions are not "trade goods." If a shoe dealer has an over-supply of shoes he can attempt to sell them by lowering the price. Shoes have an elastic demand. Not so with prescriptions.

People do not take more medicine because it is cheap any more than they eat more salt because it is cheap. The demand for prescriptions is conditioned by the incidence of disease. Society through its public health officials and organisations does everything possible to reduce the incidence of disease.

Simply because the price of a prescription includes the price of the ingredients and a charge for services does not make a prescription "trade goods" any more than the charge the physician makes for giving an injection, or a dentist for filling a tooth or making a denture, or a surgeon using sponges, sutures, dressings and anaesthetic is "trade goods," because physical materials which cost money are used.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland won on a major issue, namely, in obtaining the admission in the Supreme Court that pharmacy was a profession. When the Society was further subjected to questioning by the Commission, the Commission did not go into details of how the Society computed the charge for a particular prescription.

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overseas news

GREAT BRITAIN

London, September 8, 1961.

Chemist Contractors' Claim

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, in his efforts to set the national economy on an even keel, has urged a pause in all wage and salary increases, and asked companies to limit their dividends to their previous levels. The Civil Service has been told categorically that the machinery for determining pay would continue to function, but any offer of increased pay which might be considered reasonable would be implemented in the future as and when circumstances permitted, and it would not be retroactive. Should claims go to arbitration, the Government would withdraw. The memorandum on the subject states that the same principles will apply throughout the Health Service, but there is a glimmer of hope in the decision to review the situation early in 1962.

No statement has been issued by the Central Contractors' Committee on this matter, but publicity efforts are continuing, and a great deal of information has appeared in local newspapers up and down and across England and Wales. Contractor pharmacists in all parts of the country are pledging their full support to the Central Contractors' Committee. The Pharmaceutical Society, meanwhile, is actively considering issuing a scale of professional fees, and the personnel of the committee has been fixed.

Conference Chairman

At the time of writing, the final arrangements have been made for the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Portsmouth, and the Chairman, Dr. D. C. Garratt, has held a Press Conference in London, to which representatives of the national and provincial newspapers were invited. Dr. Garratt is the chief analyst of the Boots Pure Drug Company Ltd., and is in charge of the company's Standards Department. He is a graduate of London University, at which he was awarded the degree of D.Sc. for his work in the field of medicinal chemistry. Earlier in his career Dr. Garratt had been a drug analyst for the London County Council, and public analyst to the London borough of Camberwell and the Port of London Authority. He serves on three revision committees of the Pharmacopoeia Commission, on the Codex Revision Committee, and is chairman of two of its sub-committees. Also he is on the Advisory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society's Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, and is an examiner for the Royal Institute of Chemistry, as well as being on Advisory Committees for the University of Nottingham and the Chelsea College of Technology. His book "The Quantitative Analysis of Drugs" is a standard text-book. For his Chairman's address, Dr. Garratt has chosen to speak on a more rational approach to pharmaceutical control, under the title "Analysis Analysed." He is

putting forward a case for greater centralisation in the analysis of drugs, and this work being dissociated from the analysis of foods.

The Conference Lecture—a new feature—will be on interferon by Dr. Alick Isaacs, of the National Institute of Medical Research, who is the acknowledged British authority on this antiviral substance.

Code for Representatives

Complaints are often made by hospital pharmacists that they do not know of the clinical trials which are going on in their hospitals, and the medical staff may suddenly begin prescribing preparations which are not in stock, and which have scarcely reached the market. The Council of the Guild of Public Pharmacists have set out their views on the procedure which medical representatives should adopt when visiting hospitals, and these, if adopted, should ameliorate the above complaints. Briefly, the Council's recommendations are: (1) Senior members of the medical staff should be interviewed by appointment, and only after obtaining permission should junior medical staff be approached. (2) The pharmacist should be advised of clinical trials, and material for such trials should be sent through the pharmaceutical department. (3) Pharmacists should be told of the products being promoted, and samples left with the pharmacist and not on wards or in departments. (4) Generally, representatives should seek interviews with matrons or tutors only when it is desired to introduce material such as film strips or "documentaries" which are intended for use in training members of the nursing staff.

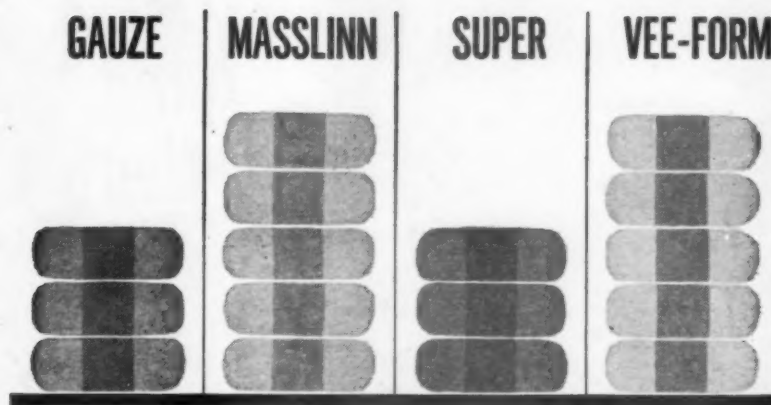
Discussions have been going on between the Guild and the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry for more than a year, with the object of agreeing to a code of behaviour for representatives, in addition to the Code of Sales Promotion Practice already agreed upon among members of the Association. The Guild had hoped to publish an agreed statement on this matter, but although agreement was reached in most respects it was not complete, and the statement, therefore, only represents the views of the Guild.

Hospital Drug Costs

In its attempt to control the cost of drugs and dressings, the Ministry of Health has sent a memorandum suggesting methods of achieving true economies to all hospital authorities. It is pointed out that although some increase in expenditure may be necessary to maintain a fully efficient service, the increase should be kept to the minimum compatible with this object. Governing bodies are instructed to make one of their standing committees, which should contain strong professional representation, responsible for the regular reviewing of the factors affecting the expenditure of drugs and dressings. Medical staff advisory committees should regularly review prescribing costs, and regional pharmaceutical committees should arrange exchanges of views. Joint purchasing should be extended wherever

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possible. Where it is safe and practicable, and would save money, hospitals should make up preparations such as perfusion fluids. Expenditure should be analysed in sufficient detail to isolate items or groups which are most expensive, and a simple form of analysis for general use would be issued centrally. Standard preparations should be used wherever possible, and governing authorities should do all in their power to make doctors cost-conscious. Indiscriminate visits to junior doctors or representatives of pharmaceutical firms are one cause of unnecessarily costly prescribing. Quantities prescribed for out-patients should not exceed what is needed for the period until a doctor, either hospital or general practitioner, is to be seen again. In hospitals substitution of less expensive drugs of equivalent therapeutic effect should be carried out by the pharmacist, provided it is acceptable to the senior medical staff, and that the doctor can examine any prescription from this scheme. New drugs or new brands should only be introduced by a senior doctor, and the hospital pharmacist should be informed of all clinical trials or of any drugs which are to be supplied otherwise than through him.

A statement issued by the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry comments on the memorandum in the following terms:

"It is important that economy measures in hospitals are not pushed too far. There is a danger that if this happens patients may not get the best treatment available. This could mean that their stay in hospital might be prolonged, which, apart from the human considerations, could have the effect of actually increasing hospital costs. According to the Ministry of Health's annual report (England and Wales), published only last month, expenditure on all drugs and dressings represents only 3.4 per cent. of hospital costs. Figures in this report indicate that the cost of a day's stay in a general hospital is £3/3/7. Only 2/1½ of that goes on drugs and dressings. One extra day in hospital would cost more than the equivalent of four weeks supply of drugs and dressings."

Poison Law Changes

A number of changes in the Poisons Law came into operation on September 1. The most important is that progestational substances are added to those which can be obtained on prescription only. The derivatives of the alkaloids of rauwolfia have also been added to Part I of the Poisons List, so that they can only be sold by pharmacists from registered premises.

Change in Educational Policy

At the August meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society some changes were agreed to on the method of conducting the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying Examination. From June, 1962, onwards, Part I of the three-part examination, which is taken at the end of the first year, will be on an internal basis. In each school, where an internal examination is to be held, the senior teacher in the subject concerned will draw up the paper. This would be submitted to the Chairman of the appropriate panel of the Pharmaceutical Society's examiners, and if the paper were approved it would then be set to the candidates. The marking would be carried out by the Pharmaceutical Society's Board of Examiners. Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe, Chairman of the Education Committee, said that there were complications with regard to Parts II and III of the examination, but in a few years time, when they had some experience of the internal examination for Part I, the matter would be raised again with respect to the remaining part of the examination. The last two-year course for the Qualifying Examination begins this month, and the students who have not passed the old Intermediate Examination are being recommended to take the Advanced Level Examination for the General Schools Certificate. Some of the unsuccessful can-

didates have been attempting the examination for the last seven years.

"Freshly Prepared" Defined

Practising pharmacists and students have often asked for a more precise definition for such terms as "freshly prepared" and "recently prepared." The former is stated in the British Pharmaceutical Codex to indicate that the preparation should be made not more than 24 hours before it is issued for use. In a notice given under the authority of the Chairman of the Codex Revision Committee (Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe) and the Editor of the Codex (Mr. S. C. Jolly) it is stated that it is proposed to replace "should" by "must." Accordingly, if any preparation to which this directive is applied in the Codex is dispensed from a stock which had been kept for more than 24 hours, it does not comply with the B.P.C. requirements. Eyedrops and eye lotions are particularly affected, and the need for the directive has arisen from the fact that some of these preparations were being supplied by manufacturers to pharmacists, and consequently they would be dispensed an appreciable time after they had been made.

Old Names, New Ingredients

The Advertising Association has intimated that when both the formula and the purpose of a medicinal product are changed, the brand name should also be changed. The Association consider after investigating the position that the new would be misleading, because individuals accustomed to taking the product in its original form might continue buying it without realising that the formula had changed. It could also be dangerous because doctors might not be aware of the new formula, and if they were they might not know which version the patient had been self-prescribing and taking.

New Salaries Agreement

New salaries agreements have been agreed upon by the Joint Industrial Council for Retail Pharmacy. The minimum for managers in London is £16/7/- per week for sales under £100 per week; this goes up to £18/13/- when the turnover reaches over £310. In large provincial cities the rate is 5/- per week under this figure, and 10/- in the rest of the provinces. Manageresses' scales are 12/- per week under these figures. Male pharmacists have a minimum of £13/4/- in London in their first year after qualifying, and £14/4/- in their third year. The "sex" differential is 7/- per week. Unqualified assistants are in the range from £6/19/- to £9/18/6, according to age and area. Shop assistants from 15 to 22 years vary from £3/13/- to £8/2/- per week for males. These are minimum rates, and many employees receive salaries substantially above those quoted.

Crystal Violet Stains

The report of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences for the year ended June last includes a statement that a better method of removing crystal violet stains from the skin was by the use of dilute hydrochloric acid. One application only is necessary, and after rinsing with running water only a faint brown stain remains, which can be removed by further treatment with the acid and rinsing. This method is superior to the previously recommended use of 1 in 10 solution of glacial acetic acid in industrial methylated spirit. Other investigations were carried out by the Department, and work under way includes: (i) Losses involved in breaking bulk dispensing; (ii) Formulation of elixir of paracetamol and linctus of noscapine; (iii) Stability tests on effervescent potassium tablets; (iv) Incompatibilities of barbiturates in mixtures; (v) Containers for ointments and creams.

SOUTH AFRICA

Cost of Drugs and Medicines

At a Party rally the Minister of Health is reported to have said that some medicines cost more because they are wonder drugs. This shows that public attention is still concentrated on the so-called "high cost of medicines," and that it is considered of sufficient merit to question a Minister on.

The reply would seem to point to the fact that the Minister has made up his mind to some extent upon this problem. Whether we may deduce that the Committee of Inquiry has made its report and that it has shown that there is no substance in the charges of high costs and higher profits is problematical.

Pharmacy has been awaiting this report for some time, and is rather anxious about the outcome. Business in the world of pharmacy is such that pharmacists would not face with equanimity any drop in dispensing charges, or anything else for that matter.

Medical Insurance Scheme

Opening my morning paper today, I read a large advertisement for a medical insurance scheme which is being inaugurated in this area. There are two interesting points: First, the doctors have agreed to accept reduced fees in the event of the income falling below the scheme's income. This is the first time in my years in pharmacy that I have heard of the medicos agreeing to this sort of thing, and it would seem from this provision that the scheme organisers are anticipating the possibility of failure.

The second point is that the scheme makes no provision for the supplying of medicines to patients. This factor has proved the failure of several schemes of this sort, simply because the drug bill has been so high that the subscription income did not meet the costs. It has always been clear to me that the high drug costs have been brought about by reckless prescribing. The only way in which a medical scheme giving prescription benefits can pay is, I believe, by the institution of a Formulary, from which the doctors must prescribe.

Concern Over Affairs of Drug Company

Newspapers continue to give news of the affairs of South African Druggists, a company which absorbed many other drug companies, and indeed many other companies not directly associated with pharmacy. Within recent months a director has resigned his directorship of S.A. Druggists and the associated companies, and of the finance company which controlled all.

It now appears that S.A. Druggists made in the last financial year a consolidated trading loss of R1,574,000, and is owed almost R2 million by associated companies.

Pharmacists are asking anxiously, "What is going to happen? Will these companies be able to continue in existence—will they be able to rescue themselves?" Their concern is very real, for the companies which are now in danger have been built up by the efforts of generations of pharmacists, many of whom have been in close personal contact with the pharmacies they supplied. These pioneers in wholesale and manufacturing pharmacy have been built up by blood, sweat and tears, successful businesses, founded on service, integrity—and indeed friendship. What a shame it will be if these enterprises sink, or if they pass into the hands of others, strangers to pharmacy, with no pharmaceutical background.

Another interesting event has been the closing by Nicholas Products of the Veterinary Division of their South African factory. It seems that the firm is concentrating on other lines in the future.

Call-up for Military Service

As I write news is given of the intensification of the call up of young men for military service. In the past apprentices have been exempted during that period, and could also get deferment during their college years. This has now gone by the board, and all must take their chance. It might be better in the long run to do military service and get it over with, for I hear of one young man just qualified and just married, who was called up. However, the call up is having an effect upon the number of apprentices, and it seems highly likely that in the near future we shall be having a plethora of women entering pharmacy. Rather strange for South Africa, where a few years ago women pharmacists were rare.

Training of Apprentices

The training of apprentices has recently been reviewed by the S.A. Pharmacy Board. Now the intending apprentice must have matriculated and also passed his Intermediate Examination or first year B.Sc. exam. During apprenticeship his master is to be required to give him instruction in Forensic Pharmacy, Elementary Principles of Commerce and Dispensing, and the apprentice will also be required to get a Certificate in First Aid.

I do not visualise any complaints from apprentices on this matter, since they themselves have suggested it. Indeed, students have recently asked for the lengthening of the course to a four-year one, with the introduction of a full course in pharmacology, and the consequent reduction of the apprenticeship to a one-year internship, served post-graduate.

The subject of post-graduate apprenticeship has been pressed by the S.A. Manufacturers' Association, but according to the Pharmacy Board's recently published report, the Board has not been convinced of the need or desirability of such a change.

The Board is always very careful in matters concerning apprenticeship, and gives long and earnest consideration to all matters pertaining to it. I note that a pharmacist was recently charged with failing to carry out his responsibilities to his apprentice and also with treating the Board with contempt. The net result was that he was suspended from the Register for one month.

Reciprocity

I note also in the Board's Report that efforts are being made to extend the reciprocal registration of qualifications. This stems from resolutions passed at the meeting of the General Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and has been urged by members, since many of them wish to travel abroad to widen their experience, and wish, of course, to practise their profession. Arrangements are going ahead with Italy, but it seems that there are difficulties in the way with other countries. South African law requires that an applicant for registration shall have completed a two-year apprenticeship and a three-year course. There are some pharmacists who think that foreigners should be required to pass our examinations before registration.

Perhaps it might be possible to distinguish between temporary and permanent registration, so that our young qualified people can travel around before they settle down. The broadening of pharmaceutical experience, seeing how the other half lives and works, is a very valuable asset, and in my opinion nothing should be placed in the way of pharmacists seeking to achieve this.

Flood of Ethicals

The Pharmaceutical Journal has lately taken on a new look, in that it now has a section dealing with the

(Continued on page 961)

VEGANIN

has a perfectly balanced formula

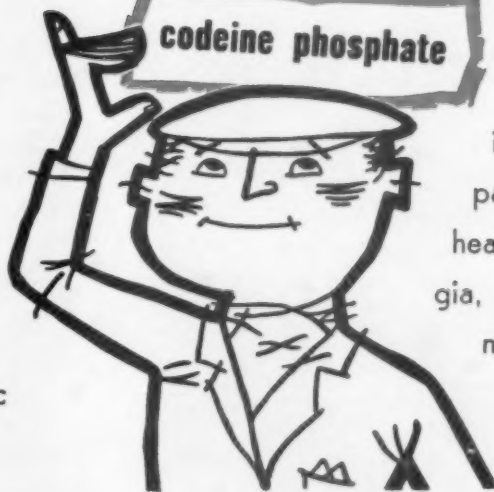
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codeine phosphate

VEGANIN, a precise formulation of three balanced ingredients, is designed for the prompt and effective relief of pain and the reduction of pyrexia, with the least risk of toxic side-effects.

VEGANIN, precisely formulated for the greatest synergistic effect, is therefore a safe potent analgesic, antipyretic and sedative.



VEGANIN gives quick and safe relief in a great variety of painful conditions, such as headache, migraine, neuralgia, fibrositis, articular and non-articular rheumatism, earache and dysmenorrhoea.

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EXP. 102



Messrs. A. H. Allsop and R. G. Hobbs, of Sigma Co. Ltd., left Australia on September 14 for U.S.A. to attend the annual Convention of Federal Wholesale Drug-gists' Association of America. They will also study latest developments in drug warehousing in North America and trends in the application of electronic data processing.

PFIZER CORPORATION

Following the appointment of Mr. P. G. Sheridan as Regional Manager of the Pfizer Australasian/Indonesian geographic area with headquarters in Sydney, Dr. K. R. Gollan has been appointed General Manager of Pfizer Corporation, Australia.

"GARDENAL"

The company also has available the following packs of "Gardenal" brand Phenobarbitone Tablets:—

	Price to Chemist
500 x 15 mg.	4/6
500 x 30 mg.	5/6
500 x 60 mg.	8/6

"ANSOLYSEN"

May & Baker (Australia) Pty. Ltd. has advised that it now has available a 100-tablet packing of "Ansoly-sen" brand Pentolinium Tartrate Tablets 200 mg.

This new packing, which has a price to the chemist of 33/3, replaces the pack of 50 x 200 mg. tablets, which has now been deleted from the company's medical range.

It is expected that stocks of the 50 packing will be disposed of before commencing sales of the 100 packing.

"FAULTLESS" BREAST PUMPS

Dormay Co. Pty. Ltd. has announced that its first shipment of "Faultless" Breast Pumps has arrived.

This breast pump features the new shatterproof glass evolved by the Faultless Rubber Company of America. The slightest danger of any injury from chipped edges is completely eliminated, and the fact that the whole article can be boiled and easily cleaned makes it perfectly hygienic.

As with all "Faultless" lines, the breast pump is beautifully packed in a clear-top display carton and sells at a popular price.

Stocks are held by your regular wholesaler.

BLUE CLINIC SHAMPOO

Blue Clinic Shampoo has just been launched in Australia by Rexona Pty. Ltd. British sales of this line suggest that medicated shampoos are on the increase, and Rexona predicts that Clinic will make a similar impact in Australia.

The agency claims that Clinic's launch campaign will represent the heaviest concentration of shampoo advertising ever.

Blue clinic shampoo has been specifically designed

to meet the needs of dandruff sufferers. Ingredients include coconut alkanolamide as a hair conditioner, and a new anti-dandruff ingredient, T.C.C. (trichloro-carbanilide), which is claimed to destroy scalp bacteria associated with dandruff.

BONUS OFFER TO CHEMISTS

A special summer bonus offer to chemists has just been announced by Glaxo-Allenburys (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.

The bonus offer, which runs for a month, gives chemists two extra items for every dozen ordered in the 10 dozen parcels.

A brochure outlining the bonus incentive scheme has been sent to all chemists in Australia, and a concentrated advertising campaign will support a nation-wide sales drive.

The parcel offer, which applies to "chemist only" products, also carries extra discounts of 10% for a £20 parcel and 5% for a £10 parcel.

Special order forms listing the items included in the parcels and giving price details were forwarded with the brochures to simplify work in ordering.

"VALGRAINE"

The Distillers Company Biochemicals (Aust. Pty.) Ltd. announces the introduction of "Valgraine" tablets, which combine ergotamine tartrate with "Distaval" brand of thalidomide, a non-barbiturate sedative. The product is indicated in the treatment of migraine; ergotamine is claimed to relieve the characteristic headache of migraine, while the "Distaval" content enables the patient to obtain rest until the more distressing symptoms have been relieved.

Each sugar-coated "Valgraine" tablet contains 1.0 mg. ergotamine tartrate B.P. and 12.5 mg. "Distaval" brand thalidomide.

Packs and prices are as follows:

	Chemist	Retail
Tube of 12	9/-	13/6
Bottle of 100	66/8	100/-

GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY EXPANDS IN AUSTRALIA

Farbenfabriken Bayer AG., Leverkusen, West Germany, announced late in August the formation of an Australian subsidiary, FBA Pharmaceuticals (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., with headquarters in Sydney.

This new Australian company has been formed to bring to the medical and pharmaceutical profession new products developed and manufactured by Farbenfabriken Bayer in Germany.

Directors of the new Australian company will be:—H. W. Luyken (Chairman), E. J. Willis, M.P.S. (Managing Director), A. Roehder (Germany), Dr. F. Harenberg (Germany).

The Managing Director, Mr. E. J. Willis, Federal President of the Australian Association of Ethical Pharmaceutical Industry, has recently returned from an extended visit to the company's headquarters at Leverkusen and to its English subsidiary in London.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY

Eli Lilly, the 85-year-old pharmaceutical company with principal offices and laboratories in Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., is at present engaged in a drive to expand its production and sales facilities in the international field.



Pharmaceutical Laboratories of Eli Lilly (Australia) Pty. Ltd., at West Ryde, N.S.W.

"The opportunities are large and challenging," says 43-year-old Mr. Burton E. Beck, president of Eli Lilly International Corporation, the subsidiary in charge of all Lilly operations outside the United States. "Our scope and sales are increasing. We now sell products in 126 nations, and have, or soon will have, manufacturing plants in nine of these countries."



Mr. Burton E. Beck

When Lilly International was formed in 1943, its prime responsibility was exports. Since then the character of its work has changed considerably. Manufacturing units in other countries have grown in number, and today nearly two-thirds of Lilly products sold outside the U.S.A. are manufactured abroad.

The company's first manufacturing unit in the Australasian area was dedicated last year in Sydney, New South Wales, by Mr. John McEwen, at that time Acting Prime Minister of Australia, and the production of medicines in tablet and capsule form is in full swing. Lilly's Australian sales group has been expanded, and it is planned that Australian-made products will be distributed to New Zealand and other countries in the south-west Pacific in the future. Mr. William A. Hanley, Jnr., 38, the newly appointed head of Australian operations, brings Lilly sales experience with him from the U.S.A., Italy and the Middle East.

"This trend is accelerating as our newer plants begin to grow, as our plants under construction begin to operate, and as facilities in the planning stage begin to materialise," said Mr. Beck. "It is clear that more and more of our international business will be of the in-country type, rather than export."

New Director of Clinical Research

Dr. Philip L. Kurtz has been named director of clinical research, international division, for Eli Lilly and Company, succeeding Dr. Franklin B. Peck, Snr., who retired on July 31.

Dr. Kurtz joined the medical division of the Lilly Research Laboratories in 1955 and was transferred to the clinical research, international division, in 1958, with responsibilities for the company's medical research interests in British Commonwealth, European and Asian areas. In 1959 he was named



Dr. P. L. Kurtz

medical director of Eli Lilly and Company (Canada) Limited and for the past year he had been associate director of the clinical research, international division.

Dr. Kurtz received his medical degree from Indiana University, and, following internship and residency in medicine at the Marion County General Hospital, engaged in private practice in Indianapolis.

He was certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine in 1950 and practised this specialty until 1955. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, and is the author of publications on atherosclerosis, nutrition, diagnostic screening procedures, and tranquillising drugs.

As director of the clinical research, international division, he will have over-all responsibility for Lilly medical research interests outside of the United States.

SLIM-PLAN: NEW DIET FOOD

A new, concentrated food, specially prepared to provide standard meals, has just been released on the Australian market. Manufactured by Glaxo-Allenburys (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., it is a comprehensive, low calorie diet for weight control.

Mr. G. E. V. Rowe, Sales Director of Glaxo-Allenburys, said that the new product, known as Slim-plan, would be of great value, not only to those wishing to lose weight, but to all who had occasion to require a quickly prepared, light meal.

A feature of Slim-plan, claimed to provide all the essentials required for a complete diet, is that each pack contains four complete meals in separate polythene sachets, each providing 250 calories.

Slim-plan is a blend of dried skimmed milk, edible oil, calcium caseinate, dextrose, can sugar, and all essential minerals and vitamins. It is prepared very simply, as it is necessary only to place the contents of one sachet into a glass or cup, add water or milk and stir to prepare a drink.

It is available in two flavours—chocolate and vanilla—in separate and different coloured packs.



THE PLIGHT OF THE PHARMACIST WHO TOOK UP JUGGLING

He wasn't born a juggler, and he didn't go to the College of Juggling . . . but he thought he could keep four balls in the air just the same.

One ball was labeled *pharmacy*. He knew how to handle this one.

Then he took on a cellar full of bargain buys and tossed up a second ball labeled *warehousing*.

He got so many invoices from his many

suppliers that he had to juggle a third ball . . . one marked *bookkeeping*.

And, when his capital became tied up in inventory, he was forced to deal with still a fourth ball . . . *banking*.

So he juggled and juggled . . . and when he tried to keep four balls in the air at the same time, he found he couldn't maintain a good grip on any one of them.

Moral

The Lilly policy of distribution recognizes that the pharmacist's task is the practice of pharmacy. Warehousing, elaborate book-keeping, and large inventories are properly the responsibility of the service wholesaler.

You can keep a firmer grip on the ball marked "pharmacy" by tossing the others to your nearby Lilly service wholesaler. A phone call to him brings fast-moving, profit-assured items that won't languish on shelves and tie up working capital.



ELI LILLY (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LIMITED, WEST RYDE, NEW SOUTH WALES

EL 54/FP



*the safe...
nonspecific
antipruritic*

CALIGESIC ointment provides prompt relief from the incessant torment of itching. Cooling, soothing, protective and mildly anesthetic, it is also greaseless, water-washable and non-staining. . . . Whatever the cause of the pruritus, CALIGESIC offers safe, symptomatic control.

CALIGESIC will be found highly effective in the treatment of pruritus vulvae, ani, or scrotae; insect bites; urticaria; neurodermatitis; sunburn; diaper rash.

CALIGESIC contains Calamine 8 G., Benzocaine 3 G., and Hexylated m-cresol, 0.05 G., per 100 G.

for prompt relief of

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CALIGESIC

analgesic calamine ointment (greaseless)

Rx. Supplied in 1-oz.,

**SPECIAL BONUS OFFER
AVAILABLE**

**MERCK SHARP & DOHME (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LIMITED
FAIRFIELD, N.S.W.**



A compact, well-designed weight control chart for those reducing weight is also provided. Chemists will be supplied with a special Slim-plan booklet containing a variety of menus for working out daily diet programmes.

"DEXSAL" IN NEW GLASS PACK

Dexsal, the well-known medicinal glucose, is now being marketed in a new glass pack with a roll-on type closure.



The new bottle and closure were specially manufactured for D.H.A. (Laboratories) Pty. Ltd. by Australian Glass Manufacturers Company Pty. Ltd.

An interesting feature is that the bottle has been "waisted," which permits a firm grip and obviates the possibility of spilling through dropping or tipping.

In place of the standard cork, an aluminium roll-on type closure with a flowed-in compound gasket has been provided. This allows for easy opening and yet reseals tightly for safe storage, which is so important in maintaining the freshness of granulated chemical products. Another feature of these closures is that each seal has been treated with a

specially prepared lacquer to safeguard the contents from any chemical reaction.

With its new four-colour label, the 4 oz. Dexsal pack has an attractive sales appeal.

WINTHROP LABORATORIES EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

Dr. Maurice L. Moore, director of new product development of Sterling Drug Inc., has been appointed executive vice-president of Winthrop Laboratories (U.S.A.), its principal pharmaceutical manufacturing organisation.

Dr. Moore is a member of the Sterling Research Board, which establishes Sterling's research policy and co-ordinates research activities of the company's divisions and subsidiaries throughout the world.

A past president of the Association of Research Directors, Dr. Moore first became identified with Sterling in 1943, serving as assistant director of research of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, then a Sterling division and later absorbed into the Winthrop business. Between 1947 and 1959, he held executive and research posts with Smith, Kline & French Laboratories and with Vick Chemical Company, rejoining Sterling in the latter year.

Dr. Moore received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Florida, and a Ph.D. from Northwestern University. Dr. Moore is the author of many papers published in scientific and technical journals.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 15/9/61:—

Zirin Laboratories Australia Pty. Ltd.:

Size	Retail		Wholesale
4 oz.	11/-	Ziritone	7/4 ea.
12 oz.	24/6	Ziritone	15/10 ea.

Notified 22/9/61:—

Chemists' Section: Alterations

Size	Retail		Wholesale
Ansell Distributors (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd.			
5/3		Steadiflow Pyrex Feeder . . .	40/7 doz.
2/10		" Pyrex Replacement	
5/3		" Plastic Feeder . . .	40/7 doz.
2/10		" Plastic Replacement	
1/5		" Teats	
2/10		" Caps and Discs	
1/5		" Stericaps	
8/6		" Steriracks	
James Hare & Co. Pty. Ltd.			
5/6		Tru-Flo Pyrex Complete . . .	42/5 doz.
2/10		" Pyrex Replacement . . .	22/1 doz.
5/6		" Harlon Plastic Complete	42/5 doz.
2/10		" Harlon Plastic Replacement . . .	22/1 doz.
1/5		" Modern Nurser Teats	
42/7		" Sterilizing Kit . . .	332/3 doz.
3/9		" Bottle Tongs	
8/6		" Bottle Sterilizing Rack	
1/5		" Teat Sterilizing Jar	
132/-		" Nurser Outfit	
3/9		" Feeding Tumbler . . .	28/11 doz.
3/9		" Training Cup.	
Smith Kline & French Laboratories (Aust.) Ltd.			
30s	33/-	Stelabid	264/- doz.
250s	D.P.	"	166/4 each

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS:

(Continued from page 954)

affairs of the S.A. Retail Chemists' and Druggists' Association. They seem to be concerned, very much so, about a tendency of the manufacturers to supply their products direct to the retailer, cutting out the normal wholesale channels. A representative of the SARCD has been stumping the country, addressing branches on the evils of this step. Apparently they are of the opinion that this tendency of direct to retailer supplies constitutes "the gravest danger to the continued effective functioning of the retail trade, that it will require the retailer to invest more capital in stock, and burden him with the increased book-keeping, etc." Apparently the wholesalers find that ethicals constitute 45 per cent. of their turnover, and one can see why they are worried.

There are so many ethicals on the South African market that it is positively frightening, but I do not imagine the picture is different elsewhere. One is strongly tempted to ask, "Is your ethical really necessary?" when a new one appears, and it seems to me that sooner or later the profession must institute its own control. This will be a ticklish problem, since many of the ethicals do represent a real advance. But looking through the shelves, I can see many which are just repetitions of others, or slight variants at the most. It would appear that the detail man must have some new line to interest the doctor on his calls and to hold his interest.

I read the other day the inaugural address of a new Professor of Pharmacy, in which he said that in future the pharmacist will be a pharmacologist, offering an unbiased opinion on the new drugs as they appear, and enabling the physician to make up his mind whether to use a new product or not.

I sometimes wonder whether the physicians have such a knowledge of pure pharmacology as to enable them to evaluate these products. It seems to me that there ought to be some method of placing the seal of approval on new products.

Pharmaceutical Education

Emphasis is placed in the current issue of the Pharmaceutical Journal on pharmaceutical education, and it seems that the winds of change are blowing over the scene. It is inevitable that South Africa follows the world trend and introduces a four-year course, with the emphasis on pharmacology. In the same issue an article by a prominent industrialist points out the openings in manufacturing pharmacy and stresses the possibilities in manufacturing as a career. Youngsters seem reluctant to do anything other than look forward to owning their own pharmacy, although, heaven knows, ownership brings enough troubles in its wake.

However, it would seem that South Africa does offer genuine careers in manufacturing, particularly since a decided effort is being made to export more materials.

Scholarships are also in the news. Three more have been founded, making eight in all, now available. As yet no one has offered a post-graduate scholarship, except the Society, who have one intended for someone to do research into the finance of the dispensing side of pharmacy.

Election

South Africa is at the moment facing an election, and I am pleased to see that at least one pharmacist is standing, in a relatively safe seat. I must confess my surprise at the small number of pharmacists who interest themselves in politics at a national level. So far as I can judge, they seem to limit themselves to writing to the newspapers, or holding forth at Society meetings. A pity, for heaven knows we could do with someone to put forth our point of view and kill the idea that we are mere shopkeepers—and not very good ones at that! —A.L.

Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 5/- per line, with a minimum of 15/-, payable in advance.

Mrs. G. HEATHERILL: P.B.A. AND P.M.S. SCRIPTS priced at 32/6 per hundred. 48 hours service. All claims given prompt attention and submitted for payment. 23 Page Ave., Garden City, S.C.7. 64 2102.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LECTURERS (2) IN PHARMACY

The University invites applications for two positions of Lecturers in Pharmacy. Applicants should possess a Degree, preferably with Honours, in Pharmacy and should preferably be a Registered Pharmacist. It is highly desirable that applicants should have had previous experience in teaching, research or industry. Applicants should state whether their speciality is Pharmaceutical Chemistry or Pharmaceutics (and the field of special interest), as the Lecturer's principal teaching duties will be in the field of his speciality.

The Degree course in Pharmacy was established in 1960 and is at present of three years duration, but it is expected that a fourth year course leading to Honours will be established in the near future. The Lecturer will be required to take an active part in developing courses for the degree and in research in the fields of his special interest.

The salary range for Lecturer is £1830-70-£2330.

The successful applicants will be entitled to participate in the benefits available to the academic staff, which include F.S.S.U. type Superannuation, Housing Assistance, Study Leave and Travel Grants.

Additional information on the conditions of appointment, staffing and activities of the Department, together with application form, will be supplied upon request to the undersigned, with whom applications close on 27th October.

C. J. CONNELL, Registrar.

FOR SALE

Modern spacious Pharmacy—one of the most modern, well "laid-out," in North Queensland country town. Fast-growing agricultural area with enormous returns to farmers for their crops.

Excellent exclusive Agencies: Elizabeth Arden, Cyclax, Revlon, Sterner, Kiddicraft Toys, etc.—Dunlop tiled floor—well lighted—long lease.

Straight out sale or reasonable conditions considered. Turnover over £20,000 yearly. Proprietor's move due to health reasons.

For preliminary confidential discussion inquire "No. 14861," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18 St. Francis St., Melbourne.

State of Tasmania

ROYAL HOBART HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS

Applications, addressed to the General Superintendent, Dr. P. Nolan, are invited from qualified and registered Pharmacists for appointment to the above Hospital.

Salary according to experience:

Male: £28/14/0-£31/14/0 per week.

Female: £25/0/6-£28/0/6 per week.

Applicants should state age, experience and date able to commence duty.

H. M. Wright, Secretary.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY exists for Chemist to commence business in rapidly expanding Melbourne suburb.—Phone 88 3554.

THE WOLLONGONG HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

A registered Pharmacist, male or female, is required for a full-time appointment at this 300-bed hospital.

The appointee will be expected to take complete control of the Dispensary and, among other things, guide the Board and Executive in matters associated with the purchasing, stocks and efficacy of drugs and establishing a Pharmacopoeia.

Wollongong is an attractive coastal city 50 miles from Sydney, offering all amenities.

Single room accommodation in the Sisters' Home could be made available to a female at a rate of £3/19/10 per week.

Applicants should state age, marital status, availability and salary required, in addition to forwarding evidence of registration and the names of at least three referees.

Award Salary is £30/8/- and Superannuation benefits are available.

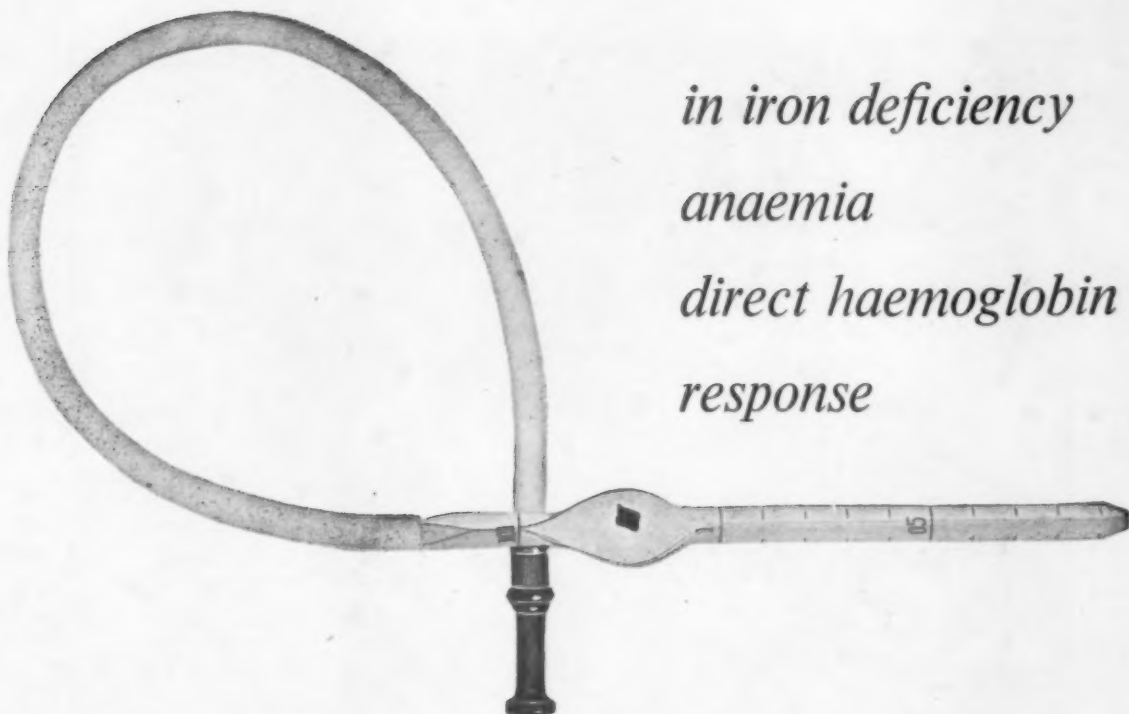
A. E. KNOWLES, Secretary.

WANTED, RELIEVING CHEMIST, manage small pharmacy 3-4 months, from end October. 46 1937 (Melbourne).

FOR SALE Ultra-Violet Lamp, Philips Pedestal model, Quartz tube, Time Clock. Hardly used. Bought £47 wholesale. Price £25. 89 2888 (Melbourne).

TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM

Abbott Laboratories' experimental new drug for treating alcoholism (C&EN, March 20, page 45) is diphosphopyridine nucleotide (DPN), an enzymelike material extracted from brewer's yeast. Studies indicate that DPN acts as a co-enzyme in some manner to inhibit accumulation of acetaldehyde, one of the toxic metabolic products of alcohol. Besides lessening the craving for alcohol, DPN apparently minimises hang-over effects. Preliminary studies with opium indicate DPN also may be useful for treating narcotics addiction. Abbott gets DPN from an unidentified outside source, says present supply is minute because of low production yields.—"Chemical & Engineering News."



in iron deficiency

anaemia

direct haemoglobin

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Haemofort

TABLETS

● *provides iron in the most effective form* ● *supplies iron and iron alone* ● *enteric sealed to minimise gastric irritation* ● *inexpensive to use*

INDICATIONS

- Anaemias of pregnancy and post-partum anaemias
- Chronic microcytic and hypochromic anaemias
- Anaemias of nutritional origin
- General debility following infectious diseases
- Conditions due to mild deficiencies of Vitamin B group factors

COMPOSITION — Each enteric sealed tablet contains:—

Ferrous Sulphate Exsicc	5 Grains (300 mg.)
(Ferrous Iron 97.0 mg.)	
Vitamin B1	0.3 mg.
Riboflavin	0.3 mg.
Niacine Amide	1.0 mg.
Copper	0.6 mg.
Manganese	0.6 mg.
Cobalt	a trace.

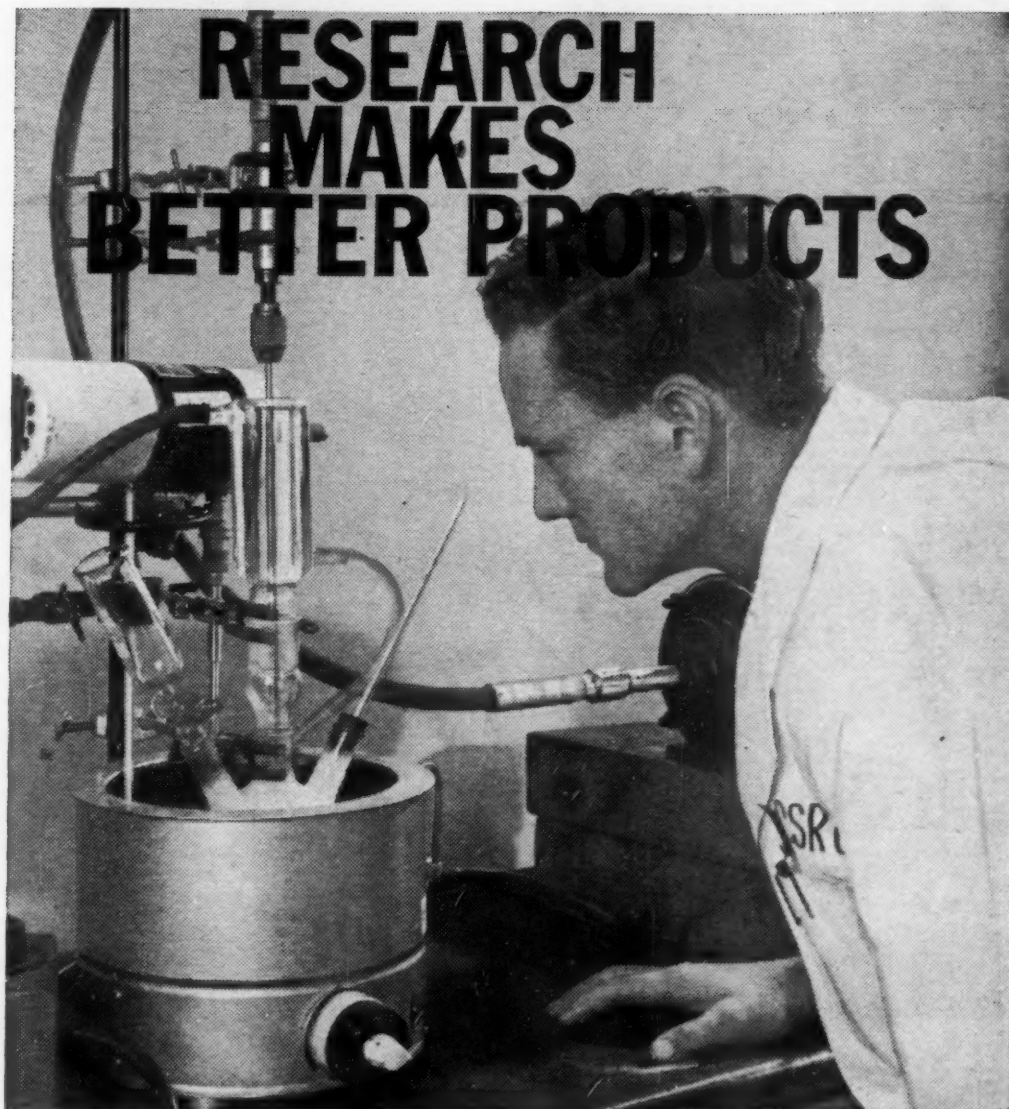
Haemofort is available as a pharmaceutical benefit.



**Charles McDonald
Mead Johnson**

Symbol of service in medicine

CARINGBAH • NEW SOUTH WALES.



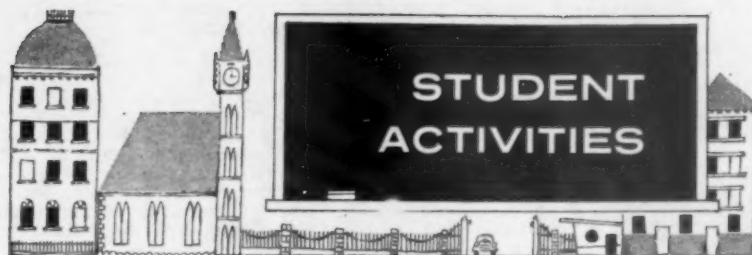
Research into new and better techniques of maintaining product quality is top priority at C.S.R. Chemicals, where quality control is a round-the-clock job.

The exacting specifications to which our chemicals and plastics are manufactured are standards we set ourselves to better.

Scientists in our laboratories have developed new methods of accurate analysis, backed by modern precision instruments. Their research ensures that C.S.R. Chemicals' products will continue to meet the demands of industry.

C.S.R. CHEMICALS PTY. LTD.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, BRISBANE.

CSR255A



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS SYDNEY

DATES: January 2 to 13, 1962.

FIRST WEEK. Tuesday, January 2, to Monday, January 8, at St. Ives Showground, 18 miles from Sydney, at a secluded bushland spot in French's Forest. Famous northern surfing beaches less than 15 minutes away.

SECOND WEEK. Monday, January 8, to Saturday, January 13.

Two Dinners and a Cabaret.

Trips to scenic Blue Mountains, breathtaking South Coast beach trips and bar-B-ques.

COST. Basic expenses for the fortnight will be approximately £16.

There it is, folks, and all it needs now is a few pharmastudes to set the whole show rolling.

However, now is the time to do two important things—start working to make sure you get there, and also start socking the money away so that the finance won't stop you either.

If you have never been to a Congress, then let me tell—it's the greatest. Ask someone who has been, and he will tell you all about it.

Come along and don't miss out on a really tremendous holiday.

For further information see your State organisation about travel arrangements and so on.

Incidentally, NAPSA has extended an invitation to the National Association in New Zealand. N.Z. has decided to send two delegates. They have already picked their two delegates, and are anxiously looking forward to the trip.

Well, pharmastudes, it's all set to roll, and SUPA assures me it will be the greatest Congress ever.

—Mike Johnston, N.P.O., 55 Lockwood Road, Erin-dale, S.A.

VICTORIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual dinner was held on July 26 at the Wool Exchange Hotel. Guests of honour were Joe Hudson (drummer in the Horrie Dargie Quintet) and Mrs. Hudson. His short, hilarious speech was very popular. The short address of welcome to the new staff members, Mrs. Ransom, Mr. Owen and Dr. Vaughan, was responded to by Dr. Vaughan. In his reply, the good doctor said that it was a pity more students were not present, as he had a marvellous story to tell. He then proceeded to tell his story, which was a crack at a certain petro-

leum firm. Everyone present enjoyed the dinner, dancing, and the laughs from the speakers. Also present were the Dean and Mrs. Sissons and Dr. and Mrs. Stanton.

Friday, August 11, was the date of the End-of-Term Dance, once again held in the College Hall. Although the numbers were slightly less than those at the First Term Dance, everyone in attendance had (or appeared to have) fun. More red and blue spotlights, we see! (We are bound to note at this point that the S.R.C. members appear to be getting along famously.)

Clubs and societies are increasing by leaps and bounds. With finances beginning to look more healthy, the C.S. Committee has expanded its ideas. A hike (successful, apparently) was held recently by the Hiking Club, and a weekend in the snow country was arranged for the weekend of August 18-20.

The Squash Club has courts booked on Thursdays, when full-time students without lectures can play squash till they drop.



The Procession: The only incident was caused by this law enforcer trying to enforce the law concerning "unnecessary use of a warning instrument"—a motor horn.

The Pharmacy Revue, "Odds On," was staged on August 14, 15 and 16. A great time was had by all the cast, who hope the audience enjoyed it too. To advertise the revue, a parade was held through the city streets one lunch-hour, and press, radio and television publicity was arranged. Radio came to the fore well, and a paid announcement appeared in the evening press. The parade consisted of several cars, packed with students in white coats, singing pharmacy-type songs, and decorated with all sorts of things. Witness the photo. Apparently the trip was almost uneventful.

The most important event of the calendar was, of

course, the Pharmacy Ball. It was held at the St. Kilda Town Hall on September 6 and was greatly enjoyed by all those who attended—even though certain people aren't quite sure whether they were there or not.

The Hiking Club booked out a Marysville guest house for the weekend following the revue, and an enjoyable few days of fun and frolic in the snow was had by all who attended.



One of the decorated cars in the procession ("Ampol" spiral staircase in background).

The next social event of the year is the End-of-Year Ball—an occasion for everyone to let their hair down after weeks of study and exams. As yet the date and place are undisclosed, but we hope to release more information soon. For the next eight or nine weeks, every pharmacy student in Victoria will be unbearable to live with, as they study (we hope) for exams. To all those who are sitting for the first time—that is, to those who aren't repeating—the very best of luck, and the hope that you won't have to do them again. And to those who are repeating—even more luck and we all hope you make it this time.—Judy Downey, L.P.O.

QUEENSLAND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The time has come to throw off the happy memories of the past year and acquire the noble art of accumulating knowledge.

But life has not been all grind. The annual football match took place between the college and the university pharmacy students, followed by a barbecue by a lake in the middle of nowhere, along a road that would stop the best army vehicles. However, the fires burning brightly, and the incomparable odour of burning flesh, made up for the long journey and hazardous highway; and everyone, though tired from either playing or cheering, found enough breath to vibrate the surrounding treetops with songs.

The highly successful barbecue was followed soon after by a boat trip up the Brisbane River at night, to the strains of music provided by a well-known jazz band.

What could be better—the moon, the river and music? From all accounts, all enjoyed themselves.

Apart from the Royal Show and study and holidays and study, nothing much else looms upon the horizon except study.

—S. Ferris, L.P.O., Queensland.

WEST AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

After the social tornado whipped up by the "Night in Paris" cabaret had finally subsided, most of us placed our dinner suits in mothballs, assumed a hermit-like appearance, and very timidly and very regretfully began preparation for the forthcoming November. The insidious annual examinations stand (at the time of writing) but six short weeks away. In recalling the year's studies, one cannot but remember the revealing words of Abraham Lincoln, "You can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Unfortunately, although at this stage the committee is in semi-retirement organising exam. passes for its members, this is the time of year when perhaps the greatest volume of work and organisation and discussion presents itself. Congress looms ahead; a hundred items relevant to the production of a successful end of year dinner must be decided upon; requests for compulsory swot vacs. must be planned; elections of delegates and their observers for Congress; perhaps one more social function prior to the exams: all these very important matters cannot be overlooked.

Faux-pas section: In the issue before last (August) I stated that any pharmacist requiring either B.P.'s or B.P.C.'s could obtain them through W.A.P.S.A. channels at a reduced rate. However, books can only be supplied to students, as they arrive tax-free solely for this purpose. By the way, those of you who read page 12 of the "Pharmacy Student" may be slightly disappointed to learn that the impressive balance sheet does not belong to W.A.P.S.A. (as you may have already guessed) but to its maternal governess, N.A.P.S.A.

As next issue of the Journal will not reach us until late November, may I take this opportunity to wish all students, on behalf of W.A.P.S.A. committee, the utmost of success in the finals. Until next Journal. . .

—DAVE CRUSE, L.P.O.

ETTRIOL TRINITRATE

Relief in Angina Pectoris

Chemotherapy Review, May, 1961, reports on this drug as follows:

The authors (Sowton and Oram: *B.M.J.*, 1; 794; 1961) describe a rigorously controlled trial to test the rapidity of pain relief given in angina pectoris by a new drug, trimethylol propane (ettriol trinitrate), marketed commercially in this country (England) under the name of "Gina."

The authors point out in a preliminary communication that the disadvantage of glyceryl trinitrate, hitherto the drug of choice for angina pectoris, is its evanescent action which renders the drug valueless unless it is taken at intervals during the day. The new drug is claimed to be as effective in rapidly relieving pain as glyceryl trinitrate in the treatment of acute attacks and to have a longer duration of action.

In this paper, the authors describe a controlled trial to compare both drugs in respect of rapid relief in acute angina attacks. A trial designed to compare the duration of action of the two drugs is stated to be in progress.

The authors conclude that in the treatment of the acute pain of angina, the new drug is as effective as glyceryl trinitrate. The usual dosage is 10 mg., but the authors found 5 mg. to be adequate in most cases. At this lower dosage, moreover, side-effects were less severe than with glyceryl trinitrate.

The authors describe the new speciality as the only one which has yet convinced them that it compares favourably with glyceryl trinitrate for the relief of acute angina pain, and they recommend investigation of its prophylactic action.

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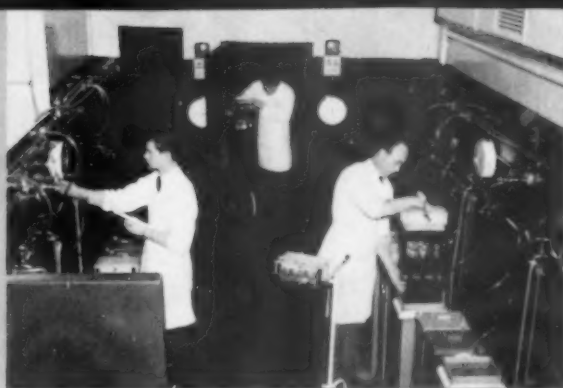
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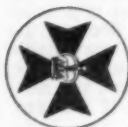
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news and reports



QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, 'phone B 8407.

Engagement.—Congratulations to Mr. D. S. Joyce, of Windsor, who has announced his engagement to Miss Therese M. Leahy, of Chelmer.

WEDDINGS

Marriages of pharmaceutical interest during the month included the wedding of Mr. C. V. Barwick to Miss Joan E. Cocks at St. Joachim's Catholic Church on September 2.

On the same day at St. Agatha's Church, Clayfield, the marriage was celebrated of Mr. Ron J. Andrews to Miss Diane Hobden.

Congratulations and good wishes!

GUILD OFFICE-BEARERS FOR ENSUING YEAR

Mr. C. A. Nichol has been re-elected State President, Mr. A. W. Eberhardt Vice-President, and Mr. A. Bell, Hon. Treasurer.

Two new members have joined the State Branch Committee this year, they being Mr. A. M. Grant-Taylor, of Lutwyche, and Mr. H. J. Burke, of Ipswich.

Mr. Grant-Taylor, after passing his senior examination from the Brisbane State High School, became apprenticed to the B.A.F.S. Dispensary in 1940. He enlisted in the A.I.F. in 1941 and saw service in New Guinea with the 2/1st Field Regiment Artillery. After the war he completed his apprenticeship and qualified in July, 1947. In 1948 Mr. Grant-Taylor managed the pharmacy of Miss E. C. Underwood at Lutwyche, and on her death in 1952 he acquired the pharmacy.

Mr. Grant-Taylor is married, with a family of three sons. Mrs. Grant-Taylor is also a pharmacist and has

State News

been an active member of the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists since its inception.

Mr. Grant-Taylor has been a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society since 1958 and was also the first Chairman of the North-Eastern Suburbs Guild Zone—a position he still occupies.

Mr. Grant-Taylor also takes a very active interest in community affairs in his locality. He has been President of the Kedron Sub-Branch of the R.S.S.A.I.L.A. for the past six years. He is Secretary-Treasurer of the local branch of the Chamber of Commerce, the local kindergarten and is a charter member of the Windsor Rotary Club.

Mr. H. J. Burke attended Downlands College, Toowoomba, for his secondary education. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. G. M. Moses, of Atherton, and on coming to Brisbane to complete his course he worked for his uncle, the late Mr. J. T. Burke, of Ascot.

Mr. Burke was on the staff of Mr. J. J. Delahunty for six years. He qualified as a pharmacist in 1953, and before entering retail pharmacy he had an executive position with Finneys for two years. In 1957 Mr. Burke purchased Mr. G. Nolan's pharmacy at Ipswich, and in the following year he opened a branch pharmacy at North Ipswich.

Mr. Burke is Chairman of the Ipswich and West Moreton Guild Zone and also Chairman of the Ipswich After-Hours Pharmacy. He is President of the Ipswich Kindergarten and a member of Ipswich North Rotary Club.

Mr. Burke is married, with two children.

We trust that the association of Mr. Grant-Taylor and Mr. Burke with the Guild Committee will prove both pleasurable and profitable.

Other members of the Guild Committee for the ensuing year are: Messrs. A. B. Chater, H. Darrouzet, J. J. Delahunty, W. A. Lenehan, W. E. Martin, R. M. McCawley, A. M. McFarlane, F. H. Phillips and R. M. Ward.

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND BRANCH OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

This Branch held its meeting in the Y.W.C.A. Hall, Rockhampton, on August 25. Those present included: Mrs. M. Fraser, Mrs. J. Amundsen, Miss J. Nolan, Messrs.

QUEENSLAND—Continued

R. Fitzpatrick, J. Grayson, K. Sullivan, D. Sullivan, G. Dwyer, R. Bryant, M. Williamson, N. Dean, K. Brumm, C. Daley, A. Power and A. Sherlock.

The highlight of this meeting was the debate on the subject: "That there be a universal system for the visual identification of tablets." Those who participated for the affirmative were Messrs. K. Sullivan, C. Daley and A. Sherlock. For the negative, Miss J. Nolan and Messrs. R. Fitzpatrick and G. Dwyer. Although hotly contested, the result was in favour of the affirmative team—Mr. A. Power being adjudicator.

Two interesting and well-prepared reports on recent editions of "The Medical Journal of Australia" were delivered by Mr. M. Williamson and Mr. K. Brumm. Mr. B. Bryant presented a comprehensive report on the recent issue of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Plans for a Pharmaceutical Society dinner, to be held possibly in December, were discussed. It was suggested that a State Councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society from Brisbane be invited to attend as guest speaker. Mr. R. Fitzpatrick, who was elected to represent the Central Queensland Branch at the Pharmaceutical Society annual meeting to be held in Brisbane on September 26, was asked to issue this invitation to a representative of the State Council whilst he is in Brisbane. Further discussion concerning the proposed dinner will continue at the next meeting.

The evening concluded with the screening of the colour sound film, "Anaemia," kindly loaned by E. R. Squibb & Sons Pty. Ltd.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on September 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. C. A. Nichol (President), Messrs. A. Bell, H. Burke, J. J. Delahunty, H. Darrouzet, A. B. Chater, A. M. Grant-Taylor, A. M. McFarlane, R. M. McCawley, W. E. Martin, R. M. Ward, and the Secretary.

Welcome to New Committee Members.—The President extended a sincere welcome to the two new members—Messrs. H. Burke and A. M. Grant-Taylor—assuring them that the other members of the Committee were happy to have them as new members. They looked forward to some very good work from both. Messrs. Burke and Grant-Taylor thanked the President for his welcome.

Office-Bearers for Ensuing Year.—The Secretary reported that nominations had been received as follows:

President: Mr. C. A. Nichol.

Vice-President: Mr. A. W. Eberhardt.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. Bell.

No further nominations had been received and the retiring officers were re-appointed unopposed.

Mr. Nichol assured the members of the Committee that the Vice-President, Treasurer and he would endeavour to do their best, and expressed thanks for the nominations.

Mr. Delahunty said he wanted to express his own personal appreciation of the work the Executive had done. They devoted a lot of time and energy to the workings of the Guild—far more than most members realised.

Mr. Ward endorsed Mr. Delahunty's remarks. He personally realised the responsibility and decisions that rested on the shoulders of the President and the other Executive officers.

In acknowledgment, Mr. Nichol said he appreciated the sentiments expressed. Mr. Bell said he would also

like to say "thank you." He was very pleased to do whatever he could to assist, and he enjoyed the harmony that existed in doing the job together.

Federal Delegate and Second Delegate.—Mr. W. E. Martin, Federal Delegate, and Mr. Nichol, second Delegate, were elected unopposed to those offices.

Sub-Committees for 1961-1962.—The President said the Executive had met earlier in the week and had drafted Sub-Committees for the coming year. These were submitted for members' perusal, and it was resolved that the recommendation of the Executive be endorsed.

Correspondence.—To Mr. R. G. Ross, Guild Federal Merchandising Manager, inquiring on behalf of a zone whether the Guild has a contract with Colgates for Lournay lines. Reply, advising that the Guild has no contractual arrangement whatsoever with Colgates in relation to Lournay cosmetics.

To Mr. K. Bate, Chief Pharmacist, Commonwealth Department of Health, inquiring whether it is possible for his Department to furnish the Guild with a list of basically priced items unprocurable in Queensland, so that such a list could be made available to Guild members in this State. Reply, stating no such list is procurable. At the present time he knows of no item on the N.H.S. list of which a basic price brand is unavailable in Queensland. If basic priced items are unavailable, as was recently the case of Item 78, Diamant, the next highest to the basic rate may be claimed if the prescription is so endorsed.

To Mr. S. F. Baker, Secretary, Darling Downs Zone, (1) transmitting advice received from the Merchandising Manager respecting Lournay lines, and the Chief Pharmacist respecting a list of basically priced items which are unprocurable in Queensland. (2) Re the sentence given to two young men convicted of having robbed a pharmacist.

To the General Secretary, Trades and Labour Council, replying to letter respecting questionnaire concerning trading hours. Advising this was issued to all practising pharmacists in the Greater Brisbane area, and the results of this questionnaire are at the present time being carefully examined and considered.

To Mr. F. W. Ritchie, on behalf of the President and members, thanking him sincerely for accepting the invitation to be guest speaker at the annual meeting and for the most interesting address which he provided.

To Mrs. S. E. Wright and Mr. K. G. Attiwill, conveying sincere sympathy in recent bereavements.

From Abbott Laboratories Pty. Ltd., respecting the additional Penicillin V suspension which has been added to the list of Abbott products. Stating this action was taken because of repeated requests from members of the medical profession for an alternate flavour to the banana-flavoured hydrabamine Penicillin V suspension. Stating it is felt that the number of prescriptions specifying this particular flavour indicates the need for the alternate flavour, especially in serious paediatric cases where the likes and dislikes of patients must be taken into consideration.—Members agreed that no further action could be taken in this matter.

From State Secretary, Victorian Branch, forwarding for information, copy of publication which has been issued to all members in Victoria, headed, "Notes for relieving pharmacists." Stating this project was undertaken by the State Branch, in conjunction with Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.—The President reported that Mr. Eberhardt, Mr. Bell and he thought the introduction of similar advice would be very acceptable in Queensland, and they recommended the appointment of someone to take this work in hand. Members present endorsed the Executive's recommendation, and after discussion Mr. Darrouzet agreed to amend the information to fit in with this State's requirements prior to its despatch to members.

From Mr. S. F. Baker, Secretary, Darling Downs Zone, (1) forwarding some remits for consideration by the Federal Council. (2) Stating an agent from the Man-

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4269

QUEENSLAND—Continued

chester Unity Medical Benefits Fund has been approaching clients of the Medical Benefits Fund of Australia, promising 16% per cent. (2d. in the 1/-) discount from medicines purchased through F.S. dispensaries.—Mr. Martin recommended that a copy of this communication be sent to the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat. If Mr. Baker could provide further concrete evidence to support his letter this would be an advantage.

From Mr. T. Cichero, President, National Association of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia, respecting plans the Executive have been discussing to send three pharmacists to England and the Continent to study pharmacy education and retail pharmacy conditions and methods.—Mr. Grant-Taylor pointed out that there were scholarships available for students who had the ability to go overseas and study pharmacy education and retail pharmacy conditions. He thought to date there had not been many applicants for such scholarships as Kodak, Pfeiffer and the Woods travelling scholarships. Mr. Grant-Taylor moved that Mr. Cichero be informed of the Committee's views on this matter. Seconded by Mr. McCawley. Carried.

From Federal Guild Secretary, forwarding copy of information respecting National Health Dispensing which has been sent to Guild members in N.S.W., suggesting that Queensland might wish to do likewise.—The President said the Executive and the Pricing Officer, Mr. Chater, had had a look at this material. After discussion it was agreed that a copy be sent to each member of the Committee for perusal prior to the next State Branch Committee meeting.

Pricing—Retail.—Mr. McFarlane reported that the new edition of the Retail List would be to hand round about October 2. Mr. Ward and he had gone very carefully through the list, and as a result there would be 600 deletions from the new list in October.

Trade and Commerce.—Reporting on matters coming within this sphere, Mr. Delahunty said Gilseal Washing Machine Dye will be available in pharmacies during the ensuing week. Advertising would start in the press and the "Women's Weekly" on October 10.

Advertising and Publicity.—Mr. Delahunty said Mr. Nichol and he would be conferring with the advertising agency on September 8. There would be a short advertising campaign prior to the Christmas campaign. The agency is planning for an eight-page lift-out supplement for Christmas. This will be available 10 or 11 days before Christmas. There will also be radio and TV advertising.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin reported that he had been south twice in July and August. At both these meetings discussion took place concerning Repatriation dispensing fees. Mr. Martin reported on matters respecting the National Health Scheme and Political Campaign, also on the meeting the Federal Executive had with the Executive of the Ethical Manufacturers.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported on matters which had engaged the attention of the Board.

Appointment with Industrial Advocate.—Mr. Nichol said he thought it was time that the Executive had an appointment with Mr. Coneybeer with a view to arriving at a salary to be paid to Bachelor of Pharmacy graduates for their twelve months' practical experience before registration. Mr. McFarlane moved accordingly. Seconded by Mr. Ward. Carried.

Civil Defence.—Mr. McFarlane brought forward for consideration the question of pharmacy co-operating in civil defence. He said the time was opportune for pharmacists to give a lead in civil defence. Mr. Grant-Taylor had attended the Civil Defence School at Macedon, Victoria. No doubt, Mr. Grant-Taylor would be able to furnish something of interest to this Committee.

Mr. Grant-Taylor said he was responsible for a Civil Defence School to be held on September 10, promoted by the R.S.L. It would be held in the Kedron War

Memorial Hall. After that school he would be able to report on its success or otherwise. He believed these schools must be R.S.L. sponsored, but the Government supplied the lecturers. At least forty people was the minimum for the one-day course. He would have further information for the next meeting.

Proposed Trip to Roma.—Mr. Darrouzet said he had been examining all the factors associated with a visit to Roma. One of the chemists in this centre advised they had never had a Guild visitation. There were fifteen chemists in towns surrounding Roma.

Mr. Nichol said he felt the Committee should endeavour to organise this visit to Roma. He personally was in favour of more of these week-end visits to these areas. He did not favour the old type of visitation, which took over a week or more to visit the main coastal towns.

Other members thought this was a very good suggestion and it was agreed that the Secretary should contact the two members in Roma and ascertain when a visitation would be suitable.

The meeting closed at 11.40 p.m.

VIRUS RESEARCH LABORATORIES

The Pfizer Group have opened at Sandwich (England) a specially designed building for research into virus diseases. It has extensive laboratory and animal accommodation and is designed to preclude the possibility of infectious organisms escaping to the outside, as well as preventing any contamination entering the building.

The unit consists of three sections—a group of laboratories and two groups of animal blocks of four wards each, all completely separate and designed so that movement of personnel and air between each is controlled. Each animal ward and laboratory has its own high intensity ultra-violet lock entrance.

One of the most important research projects will be the investigation of trachoma, a virus disease which causes blindness in Africa and Asia. In this work the Group are co-operating with the British Medical Research Council's Trachoma Research Committee.—*Chemistry and Industry.*

SELENIUM SULFIDE AND HAIR ROOTS

The 2.5 per cent. selenium sulfide suspension used for treating dandruff is capable of producing changes in human hair roots when applied topically for a period of nine hours, according to V. E. Archer and E. Luell (J. Invest. Dermatol. 35: 65, 1960). It was observed that many hairs appeared to be weakened as a result of the application. Of the two hair root samples taken on the 24th day, 39.0 per cent. of the hairs in the treated area broke in the shaft without pulling out the hair root, whereas only 10.6 per cent. in the sample pulled away from the untreated area broke in this way.

Changes in hair roots occur when the selenium preparation is used only once in accordance with the manufacturer's directions for use in controlling dandruff.

The above changes in hair roots may represent a toxic effect of the selenium ion on the hair root papillae as suggested by Sidi and Bourgeois-Spinasse, who noted that selenium disulfide preparations had a harmful effect on hair in many alopecias and pityriasis. Grover has reported partial loss of hair in six cases following repeated use of a selenium sulfide shampoo. Although the well known toxicity of systematically administered selenium suggests the possibility that selenium may have been the agent responsible for the observed changes, further experiments using other sulfides, and using the emulsifying, buffering and carrying agents by themselves would be necessary to elucidate the findings.—*"Drug & Cosmetic Industry."*



SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. R. Burlinson visited Penola during the month to assist Mr. E. F. Williams.

Mr. C. Parker relieved Mr. R. Shetliffe, of Port Adelaide, for two weeks during August.

Mr. Glen Gilbert is now recorded as manager of the F.S.M.A. branch at Rosewater.

Miss M. Logan assisted Mr. D. Fenn, of Plympton, at the beginning of September.

Mr. G. Smylie of Walkerville engaged Mr. J. Rowell as manager for the first half of the current month.

Mr. F. C. Graham spent the month of August as manager for Mr. W. Harrison of Grange.

During the month **Mr. H. G. Collyer** spent a few days in charge of the pharmacy in Warradale Park conducted by Mr. W. Ey.

Mr. J. McMordie spent part of the month of August on Kangaroo Island under engagement by Mr. B. Kildea of Kingscote.

Mrs. Avis Smith of Broken Hill has been visiting Adelaide, and assisted Mr. P. Kiepert of Kensington for a few days.

Current engagements of **Mr. Elford F. Smith** have been by Mr. Ross Daniell of Blackwood, and two periods by Bishop & Bishop of Kensington.

Mr. B. Coovey has returned to South Australia and opened a pharmacy in Birdwood Street in the suburb of Netherby.

Mr. W. Vivian spent the first week of September at the pharmacy in Wallaroo conducted by Mr. J. Newberry, and the remainder in Kadina by engagement of Mr. R. Gartrell.

Mr. Rex Chidley, from N.S.W., joined the S.A. Register at the end of August to act as locum, first for Mr. W. Eriksen, of Glenelg, and secondly, for Mr. H. J. Palmer, of Naracoorte.

Mrs. Gwen Allison acted as relieving manageress at the end of August and beginning of September for Mr. C. Newson of Aldgate, and his branch in Bridgewater managed by Mr. M. Wallace.

The opening weeks of September were spent by **Mrs. L. Gilchrist** at the Hutt Street pharmacy of Mr. J. Hardy. She spent the rest of that month at the nearby pharmacy of Mr. E. Coombe (Young's Pharmacy).

Miss M. Harvey has visited two country towns during the past six weeks—first to Port Pirie to assist Mr. J. Brett, and second to Jamestown to assist Mr. A. Bowey.

During September **Mr. Mart Hennoste** acted as relieving manager at three branches of the Friendly Society Medical Association, namely, Reade Park, Port Pirie and Brighton.

Miss N. Cooper is to spend August, September and the first half of October with Mrs. M. Marshman, of Woodville, and from then on until nearly Christmas she will be at Stevens' Pharmacy, Adelaide Arcade (J. Schultz).

Mr. R. Maloney acted as locum for the following pharmacists during the month: Mr. D. C. Hill, Stirling West (at the end of August); Mr. R. Tulloch, of Tea

Tea Gully (at the beginning of September); Mr. J. Schocraft, of Burnside (towards the end of September).

Miss M. Logan spent most of September at Woodside under engagement by Mr. and Mrs. B. Lawton. The last two weeks of September and the month of October were completed with engagements as locum of Mr. R. Malony by Messrs. Southam & Pendlebury, of King William Street, Adelaide; Mr. J. Ryder, of Hampstead, and Messrs. Bishop & Bishop, of Kensington.

ENGAGEMENTS

Smith—Pledge.—The engagement is announced of Janet, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith, of Enfield, to John, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Pledge, of Tusmore.

Moule—Cosgrove.—The engagement is announced of Patricia, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. P. Moule, of Tea Tree Gully, to Peter, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cosgrove, of Dulwich.

WEDDING

Martin—Worthington.—The marriage of Jill, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Martin, of Nailsworth, to Ralph, youngest son of Mrs. I. Worthington, of Adelaide, was solemnised on August 22 at St. Anne's Church, Kew, England.

BIRTH

Cacas.—To Marina and Jim Cacas, on September 3—a daughter (Jacqueline Debbie).

ILLEGAL SALE OF DRUG

In the Murray Bridge Police Court on August 7, a pharmaceutical chemist, Mr. Harry Campbell Reynolds, was proceeded against by the Department of Health for having sold a poison—Bidormal—contrary to Regulation 127 of the Poisons Regulations. He was fined £25 with costs.

HOSPITAL PLEA ON POISONS

Adelaide Children's Hospital has issued a warning to parents to make sure all forms of poison in the home are out of reach of small children.

The warning follows the admission to hospital last month of a 13-month-old boy suffering from arsenic poisoning.

The boy, Don Ware, of Gault Road, Belair, had apparently swallowed an amount of rat poison.

Animal poisons contained 40 per cent. of arsenic and weedkillers 70 per cent.

RESTRICTIONS ON SALE OF ARSENICAL WEEDKILLER

Restrictions on the sale of arsenical weedkillers were imposed by the State Government on August 24.

New regulations under the Food and Drugs Act provide that this type of weedkiller may be bought by permit only.

Time will be allowed for stocks to be cleared until January 1, 1962.

The Food and Drugs Advisory Committee has reported to the Government that 50 p.c. of the accidental deaths of children from poisoning are caused by arsenical weedkillers.

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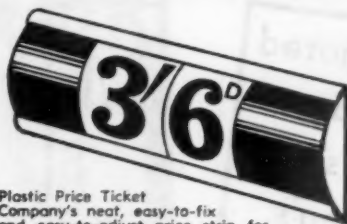


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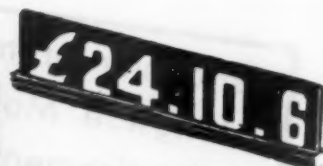


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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

From 1947 to 1957, nine children died this way.

The Director of Agriculture (Mr. A. G. Strickland) has reported that effective and less dangerous weed-killers are now available and can be used as cheaply.

Mr. Strickland has also reported that no hardship will be caused to primary industry by the restriction of sale.

It will still be available to people using it in their trade or business, but they will need a permit from the Central Board of Health to buy it.

CHILD POISONED WITH RAT POISON

Need for Care in the Home Stressed

Following the admission of a 13 months old boy suffering from arsenical poisoning, a spokesman for the Adelaide Children's Hospital issued a warning to all parents to make sure that all poisons are kept out of the reach of small children. The Hospital Registrar said that the smallest amount of arsenic could result in the immediate death of a small child.

New Regulations provided that sellers of Part II (a) poisons were not permitted to sell any arsenical poisons, other than lead arsenate and calcium arsenate, unless the person is engaged in an agriculture or horticulture trade or business and requires the poison for that trade or business.

In all States the authorities have been concerned for some considerable time at the large number of poisonings by agricultural and horticultural poisons containing arsenic. Some of these have a concentration of up to 70 per cent. or more.

It is believed that South Australia is the first State in the Commonwealth to introduce a ban on the sale of such preparations. Similar, and perhaps even more stringent, prohibitions exist in New South Wales and Victoria in regard to sales of cyanide.

The South Australian Regulation breaks new ground, and the results will be watched with considerable interest.

THE PHARMACY ACT

Majority Judgment of the Full Court of South Australia in Sauer Case

On August 6, His Honour, the Chief Justice, Sir Mellis Napier, and Mr. Justice Brazel delivered in the Supreme Court their verdict in favour of an appeal by Mr. E. C. Sauer (pharmacist principal) and by Mrs. L. Wright (unregistered employee) against convictions for breaches of the Pharmacy Act.

The minority verdict in favour of the Pharmacy Board of Mr. Justice Mayo was announced at the same time.

Fundamentally the dispute has been as to what constitutes the managing and carrying on of the business of pharmacy—and—as to the stage at which the dispensing of prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners, begins.

As this protracted litigation has probably now reached the penultimate stage, it seems well to review briefly events over the past five years.

Mr. E. C. Sauer transferred from New South Wales to the South Australian Register in 1947 under the reciprocal agreement with that State.

He opened his first pharmacy in 1948 on the Anzac Highway in Plympton.

In the next few years he established branches in nearby suburbs until he had reached the allowed maximum of four sets of premises conducted as pharmacies.

Late in 1957 his branch at Kurralt Park was found by the inspector of the Pharmacy Board to be without a registered manager, and displaying a notice informing those who read it that as a temporary arrangement dispensing was not being done on those premises, and

prescriptions handed in at that address would be dispensed at other pharmacies linked with it. The notice also stated that the medicine either be collected at the address chosen by the customer or would be delivered to the home.

The premises displayed the usual titles appearing in pharmacies and had a fitted dispensing section.

Before the Pharmacy Board could test the legality of these developments the business at Kurralt Park was sold.

Towards the end of 1958 a similar notice was found displayed at Mr. Sauer's Plympton premises, and again an unregistered assistant was found in charge.

The Board instituted proceedings in November 1958, and Stipendiary Magistrate Mills gave his verdict in favour of the Pharmacy Board.

Some delay was caused by the magistrate learning during the hearing that the female employee defendant was a minor at the date of the alleged offence.

In South Australia the law requires most charges against minors to be heard in specifically named courts, and the one in which this hearing took place was not so named. However, the Magistrate decided after consideration that he could give a ruling that the business carried on was that of a druggist, and that the offence had been proved beyond reasonable doubt.

Mr. Sauer did not then modify his system of conducting his business at Plympton, and did not remove the pharmaceutical titles from the premises; hence, the Pharmacy Board launched a second set of proceedings, providing amongst other evidence that a dental prescription was tendered and medicine sold to the inspector.

These cases were heard by Stipendiary Magistrate Newman in December 1959, and he gave his verdicts in favour of the Pharmacy Board.

The Magistrate convicted both Mr. Sauer and his (different and adult) female employee, in the main, because he considered the evidence showed that they were prepared to dispense and sell medicines at Plympton without a registered pharmacist being in attendance.

Mr. Sauer still continued to display the same notice and the same titles, but took away from Plympton the stock of drugs and so closed down the dispensary.

As a consequence, the Board in July 1960 instructed its solicitor to commence a third set of proceedings, this time without tendering a prescription, in order to try to obtain the Court's interpretation of the sections under which the prosecutions have been launched.

These cases were heard by S.M. Mills. In December 1960 he gave his verdicts in favour of the Board. He convicted both parties once more, giving amongst other reasons that he considered dispensing had been carried on without a registered manager when the defendants were willing to accept prescriptions from members of the public, such an acceptance being an agreement to sell.

Mr. Sauer and Mrs. Wright appealed to the Supreme Court against these decisions. The cases were heard by Mr. Justice Ross on Tuesday, March 14, 1961.

In the following month of April His Honour reversed the decisions of the Magistrate because he considered the system used at Plympton to be legal, and the use of the shop as a depot for receiving prescriptions did not infringe the Pharmacy Act.

The Pharmacy Board then appealed to the Full Court. The hearing took place on August 7, 1961, and the decisions were given about a fortnight later.

The three Judges each provided reasons for their opinions. In summary, these appear to include the following as major points:—

Chief Justice Napier held that there could be no contract until prescriptions reached the pharmacist at the other address (Morphetville).

The Chief Justice further wrote: "I should not desire to express any approval of Sauer's action in leaving his name and other particulars on the front of the shop, and so holding himself out as carrying on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist on the premises, but that is, I think, another question."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Mr. Justice Brazel in concurring with the Chief Justice wrote: "... The plain object of the Act, which is to ensure that drugs or medicines ordered by medical practitioners shall be selected, prepared or mixed in accordance with the prescription, was in no way defeated or jeopardised by the fact that the business at Plympton was managed by an unregistered person."

Mr. Justice Mayo in his dissenting judgment of some length stated, *inter alia*: "The process of carrying on business of retailing prescriptions is not, as I understand the transactions, to be divided into sections. . . . So soon as a member of the public takes a step that sets the activity in motion by contact with the proprietor, his employee or servant at his shop premises, where a chemist's business is carried on, the succeeding consequences within the vendor's ensuing procedure are indivisible into parts, and are all pursuant to the carrying on."

All the cases involved in these seven judgments were based on Sections 30(1) and 30(2) which read as follows:

Section 30(1). No person shall carry on the business of retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs or medicines on the orders of prescriptions of legally qualified medical practitioners in any shop or place of business unless at all times while that shop or place of business is open to the public—

(a) it is under the direct and constant personal supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist holding a current certificate granted under Section 21 of this Act;

(b) (not applicable).

It should be noted that S.30(1) was enacted in 1951 as an amendment to allow branch pharmacies to be staffed by one pharmacist provided he closed his main (or branch) whilst at the other address.

S.30(2) was not amended in 1951. It still reads as follows:—

No person shall manage the shop, or business, or branch business of a pharmaceutical or dispensing chemist or druggist unless he holds a current certificate under Section 21.

[The full text of the judgments is published in the Legal Section of this Journal.—Ed.]

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on August 14, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. C. Hill (President) in the chair, Messrs. G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, E. F. Lipsham, R. C. McCarthy, B. F. Mildren and B. L. Reynolds, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—To Mr. S. W. Fewell, Commonwealth Department of Health, thanking him for information relating to storage of C.S.L. products.

To Mr. F. C. Kent, Registrar, Pharmacy Board of Victoria, thanking him for information so readily sent in response to telephone call prior to special meeting.

New Zealand Equipment Rules.—The President referred to copies of the official list from New Zealand which had been received and circulated with the agenda. These were briefly discussed and recorded for filing in equipment records. The Registrar was authorised to forward three copies of the South Australian equipment card to New Zealand, as the latter Board was considering recast of equipment rules.

Proposed Alterations to the British Pharmaceutical Codex.—Mr. Reynolds submitted a summary of the proposed alterations as advised, detailing the changing conditions leading to the deletions and additions now advised. He submitted that there may be some items in the trend towards the deletion of crude drugs and the addition of synthetics which might be the basis for a

recommendation for a submission to the Editorial Committee of the A.P.F. The typescript of the alterations to the British Pharmaceutical Codex would be circulated among members for comments to be submitted to the next meeting.

Bulletin From P.A.A.—The President reported on items of interest from the bulletin and made specific mention of the report of the South Australian sub-committee on sponsoring a pharmaceutical research scholarship, which it had reported in Brisbane. Mr. Reynolds added comments, as he was present at the meeting in Brisbane, and had also been co-opted by Messrs. K. D. Johnson and K. S. Porter, who were the members of the sub-committee. He said that their investigations were proceeding. The reports were received.

Galenical Exercises.—The checker (Mr. Lipsham) was authorised to deal direct with the corrections of Set I as only seven apprentices were involved, and the removal of the Board's office was impending. Also, in view of the removal and the urgency for the results to be incorporated with examination figures, he was authorised to deal direct with apprentices in correction of Set IV.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £247/7/10 were passed for payment.

It was resolved that the retail price of a Dangerous Drug Register be increased from £1 to £1/2/6 forthwith, wholesale houses to receive the usual discount.

Inspections and Actions.—Re E. C. Sauer and employee, Mrs. L. Wright: Letter from Messrs. Pickering, Cornish & Abbott, advising appeal to the Full Court heard on August 7, and judgment reserved. Mr. Lipsham stated that he had attended the hearing in the Supreme Court. He had prepared a handwritten summary of proceedings and also on a short discussion with the Board's counsel at the conclusion of the hearing.

The President thanked Mr. Lipsham for his interest.

Reports from the Inspector on metropolitan inspections carried out to date as directed by the Board were received, and Mr. McCarthy and the Registrar were authorised to examine the reports as a preliminary to discussion on necessary action.

Advertising.—The Registrar submitted a draft circular which he had prepared relating to advertising of dispensing services and also the use of the title "A.U.A." by diploma holders. The Registrar was directed to have the draft typewritten and circulated for discussion at the September meeting.

Letter from Messrs. Pickering, Cornish & Abbott, giving opinion on display of names of owners and managers of pharmacies as required by the relevant sections of the Pharmacy Act. The last paragraph of the letter summarised the position, viz.:

"Speaking generally, we think the Board should insist on the name being in some permanent form, capable of being read by a normal person walking past the shop, who does not have to stop to do so."

The information was received and the following directions given the Registrar: (a) To discuss the opinion with the Board's Inspector; and (b) to include a statement thereon in a proposed circular.

Country Inspections.—Correspondence regarding recent country inspections was received and the Registrar advised on further letters going forward as the result of reports received from the recent visit to the River Murray and Barossa Valley districts.

Depots.—Letter to Mr. L. H. Manning, advising that as a pharmacy has now been established in Meningie, it will not be possible for him to continue his registered depot in that town. It was resolved that the depot at Meningie, registered by Mr. L. H. Manning, be cancelled pursuant to Regulation Part VII(e)(10)(ii).

New Offices.—The President submitted details of negotiations for the proposed offices at Devon Court, 6 Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town. The Society had paid £50 as a token of good faith and it was now awaiting the consent of General Meeting, as required by its rules. The increased rent of the premises would necessitate some adjustment of allocation of payment be-



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

tween Society and Board, and the Treasurer was authorised to have a preliminary discussion in the matter with the Treasurer of the Society. The President added that a joint committee consisting of the Presidents of the Society and Board and the Secretary/Registrar had been appointed by the Council of the Society to arrange the office lay-out.

The report was received and it was resolved that authority be granted to Mr. Lipsham and the Registrar to sort out old papers after they had been transported to the new premises and destroy those which were obviously redundant.

Assignment of Indentures: 2.

Registration of Indentures: 2.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting was held in Balfours Cafe, Adelaide, on August 22, when some 70 members and a few students were in attendance. The annual report followed the opening formal business.

In presenting his Presidential report for the second time, Mr. K. D. Johnson said he appreciated the honour which had been granted to him of continuing as President for a further year.

Likewise, Mr. Rex Martin had been re-elected as Vice-President and Mr. K. G. Phelps as Treasurer.

These appointments were the result of the recent elections, when seven candidates nominated for the four vacant seats. The outcome had been that the sitting members, Messrs. Martin, Phelps, Penhall and Spafford, were successful.

During the year there had been the normal number of monthly and general meetings, together with several combined meetings with the Pharmacy Board on matters of joint interest.

Education

In the educational field it is still not possible to report a satisfactory final result of negotiations. These were being conducted in a decided effort to ensure that the ultimate outcome of negotiations with the University of Adelaide would be in the best interests of the pharmaceutical profession.

The Council wished to make special mention of the co-operation of Professors Badger and Jordan, and of the Senior Lecturer, Mr. B. L. Reynolds, in this matter.

The move of the Pharmacy Department to the ground floor of the Darling Building had improved the facilities available, but more space was still urgently needed. The Council was providing all possible assistance with the purchase of equipment and apparatus.

Of necessity, the Council had found it essential to increase fees to students, as no other source of revenue had been available. The Student Association had been advised that the Council was in sympathy with their request for lower fees. The intake of new students into pharmacy had been at a lower level in 1961 than that for other groups in the University.

Academic Honours

Those for the first, second and third years of studies in 1960 had been presented at the half-yearly meeting and the course awards of the gold medal and Kodak prize were presented to Mr. John Jungfer at the smorgasbord dinner for the newly qualified, held in April.

During a latter portion of this Annual Meeting the President called Mr. James Glaros forward and presented to him the special society prize for top distinction in the final year of studies.

The current year brought the unfortunate decease of Miss Heather Pattison, who had commemorated her father's long association with pharmacy by an annual donation for prizes. These now lapse.

The year 1960-61 brought into being two new prizes. Of these the Bevilagna endowment of £200 has been previously reported in the A.J.P. for January, p. 103. The capital has been invested and the first award will be made at the end of the 1961 academic year to the student attaining top distinction in the first year of studies.

The Galen Lodge offered a prize to be given for practical work done as galenical exercises, combined with the position achieved in the practical experience examination (774 syllabus).

The offer was accepted by the Council, to be called the Galen prize. This will be awarded annually.

Evening Lectures for Members

Two series, each of four lectures, have been organised for 1961. The first series, given by Mr. B. L. Reynolds, were well attended and it is anticipated the second series will be similarly successful; three to be given by Mr. R. A. Anderson, and a symposium on the dispensing of drops for use in the eyes.

Museum

During the year gifts from Messrs. McNeil, J. C. White, V. L. Mitchell and B. H. Rogers were received by the Council and suitably acknowledged both by personal letters and publication in the Journal.

New Offices

At a later stage the General Meeting authorised the Council to take a lease of new offices in Devon Court, No. 6A Dequettville Terrace, Kent Town.

The lease provides a much greater floor area than any previous leasehold, because the Council plans to establish a museum and library for the convenience of both members and potential new members whilst they are students.

The plan also envisages the transfer from the University of Adelaide Pharmacy Department of most of the museum exhibits, previously displayed on the first floor of the Darling Building. At present these exhibits are in store because the new quarters on the ground floor do not provide enough area for their display. These exhibits include the first gold medal awarded in 1896 to Mr. E. F. Gryst, who later was a President of the Society. The hopes of obtaining special items from the Parker Pharmacy did not eventuate because the auction sale prices were far too much inflated for the Council to be able to buy the items desired.

Functions

As previously reported, the year saw the address by Mr. K. Treagus, Superintendent of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital; the welcome to newly qualified members and the birthday dinner dance. Each of these proved successful undertakings.

Research Scholarships

The Council continued to press the Federal Association to move forward in this matter. As a consequence, a local S. A. Committee had been set up under the chairmanship of Mr. K. S. Porter, Treasurer of P.A.A., and a report made to Brisbane Section "O" meeting.

Labelling of Medicines

During the year a decided break from the tradition

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

of labelling medicines only with directions for use by the patient was made by the public hospitals, which now require labels to carry details of component drugs. Inquiries were made by the Council of the British Medical Association and interstate sources. It is now known that the trend is well established and likely to become the practice for all prescriptions.

The President also dealt with the following items of interest:

1.—Educational publicity and the abandonment of the text-book loan system.

2.—The Brisbane meeting of A.N.Z.A.A.S. in May, 1961.

3.—A proposed bowls evening and the finding by Mr. R. Spafford of a shield recording matches in 1916 and 1917 between pharmacists and members of the Parkside Bowling Club.

The Treasurer, Mr. K. G. Phelps, then presented the financial statements for the year.

Amendments to the Rules of the Society

The President stated that the sending to members of a ballot paper setting out thirteen proposed alterations was a departure from the system previously used of dealing with changes at general meetings.

The Council had organised the ballot system as now laid down in the rules to give more members a chance to vote, thus benefiting country members in particular.

However, three members had asked if the system was strictly constitutional, in that it did not provide for discussion by members.

The President stated that, as some doubt existed, he did not propose to give the figures received by ballot papers, but proposed to find out those alterations which were acceptable without further discussion, and to leave the others until the next general meeting in February, 1962.

As a result, four changes were accepted, namely:

1. The simplification of Rule I, dealing with "interpretation."
2. The deletion of reference to "corporations."
3. The deletion of the requirement to send to members every year "a nominal roll of members."
4. The widening of rule regarding "privileges of aged members."

The remaining nine proposed alterations were deferred as summarised below:

A.—The raising of the annual subscription to £5/5/-.

Mr. A. A. Russell pointed out that the present rule could well operate for 1962-63 by the Council bringing forward a suitable figure in February next. Mr. B. L. Reynolds supported him.

B.—The alteration of the system of retirement of members of the Council.

The President asked Mr. Lipsham to explain why the Council wished to alter the present system of retirement on a 4-3 basis to that of a 3-2-2 basis.

He stated the increase of tenure of office from two to three years would allowed new Councillors to obtain a better background and also obviate a majority of the Council being supplanted by a break-away group.

The need to consider this possibility had hampered past Councils in reaching decisions.

Messrs. Russell, Reynolds and R. Anderson each spoke against the proposal, principally on the basis that a change would not be possible if dissatisfaction with the actions of a Council caused a break-away group to be organised. They also suggested a Council of six or eight members.

Messrs. Fewell and Phelps supported the 3-2-2

basis, the latter bringing forward specific evidence in rebuttal of the prior statements, made by Mr. Russell, regarding the incidence of candidates for elections.

Mr. Johnson closed the debate by stating that he wished members to consider well that the present basis carried the grave danger of the total exclusion of retail members from the Council. As a non-retailer, he wished to stress the possibility of the vast majority of members being without direct representation.

This debate deferred consideration of three proposed alterations.

C.—The question of ballots and voting papers.

Messrs. Russell, Reynolds, Anderson and Downie each spoke on various aspects. The last-named speaker suggested that each candidate should provide comments of his policy and such comments should be sent out by the Council with ballot papers (as in Great Britain).

The President stated he would re-commit to the Council all of the remaining proposed alterations and so closed the discussion.

Under "any other business" Mr. B. L. Reynolds stated that he wished to thank the members of the Council for their help given to him during the past and present academic years.

At the close of business Mr. K. Correll (publicity officer) and Mr. G. Shepard (photographer), both from the Tourist Bureau, entertained the assembly by descriptions and films of the Flinders Ranges and River Murray. Mr. R. Spafford moved a vote of thanks. All present then adjourned for supper.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at Devon Court, 6A Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town, on September 4, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. D. Johnson (President) in the chair, Messrs. S. W. Fewell, E. F. Lipsham, D. F. J. Penhall and R. N. Spafford and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—To the President, Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association of South Australia, conveying best wishes of President and members of the Council on the eighth anniversary of Federation.

To Messrs. M. J. Palk, G. B. Harnett, P. M. Gryst, K. G. Attiwill and C. J. Kean, expressing sympathy in recent bereavements.

To the Methodist Ladies' College, advising that brochures will be forwarded to secondary schools when received from printer.

Letters from and to Local Board of Health, Wudinna, regarding dimensions and design of a pharmacy.

Constitution and Rules.—The President submitted a brief summary of the consideration of amendments to the rules given by the General Meeting of members and his action in not proceeding with proposed amendments on which there had been any discussion. The President said that in his opinion these proposed amendments should be referred back to a sub-committee of Council for report to full Council meeting. From that stage any amendments agreed to should be put to the Half-yearly General Meeting in February for discussion, after which the proposals could be forwarded to all members of the Society for postal ballot.

It was resolved that the President's suggestion be adopted and that he and Mr. Lipsham form a sub-committee to formulate the proposals.

Dispensing of Eye Drops.—From British Medical Association (S.A. Branch) advising agreement with Council's suggestion for a meeting between members of the

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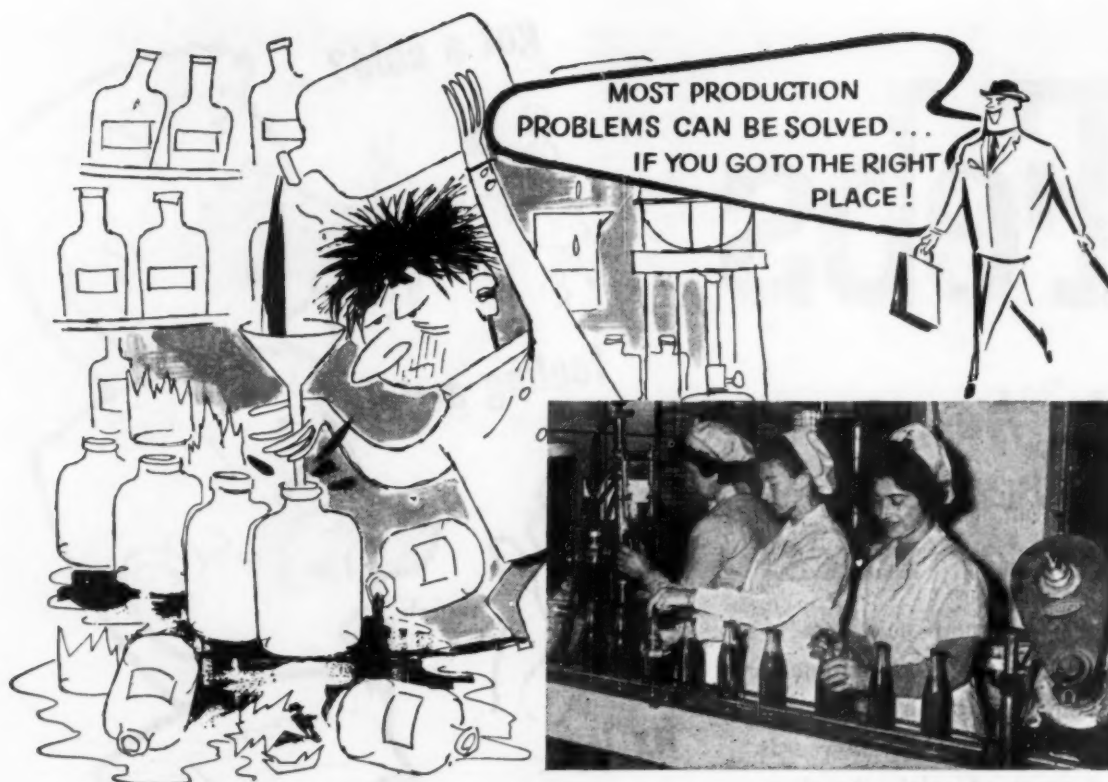
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

medical and pharmaceutical professions and suggesting personnel.

The President stated that a joint meeting had been held in the B.M.A. Board Room on August 28, and had been attended by the following:

Chairman: Dr. H. R. Oaten, Vice-Chairman of the South Australian Branch of the British Medical Association.

South Australian Section of the Ophthalmological Society of Australia: Drs. D. O. Crompton, T. L. McLarty and M. C. Moore.

Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science: Dr. K. Anderson.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia: Messrs. K. D. Johnson, J. W. Stain, P. L. Jeffs and B. L. Reynolds; and Mr. R. C. McCarthy, Department of Public Health, as observer.

As a result of discussions, it was decided that a sub-committee consisting of Drs. Crompton and Anderson and Messrs. Jeffs and Reynolds, be formed to investigate various aspects of component drugs and the preparation of eye drops, to report to the full joint committee which would in turn report to the Pharmaceutical Society and the British Medical Association. From this there could be recommendations to the Department of Health.

The President's report was received.

P.A.A. Conference.—The President stated that he had received a statement from Mr. Lipsham in support of the latter's proposed remits. The President said that he was still considering the matter and submission to Council was postponed until the October meeting.

The President made a statement on items of interest contained in the Bulletin from the President of P.A.A., enlarging on several aspects as a result of his own attendance at the meeting called by P.A.A. while in Brisbane for the recent A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference. The report was received with interest.

Annual Report of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd.—Mr. Lipsham submitted a precis of the report, and at the conclusion, asked Council to give consideration to two matters arising therefrom, viz.: (1) The late monthly production of the Journal, with the result that members were not receiving up-to-date information through the official organ. (2) The possibility of co-operation with the new Australian Pharmaceutical Science Association on publication of pharmaceutical science articles.

After discussion, it was decided to express concern to the Journal executive at the late delivery of the Journal to readers, and suggest that the 25th should be the latest possible date for the receipt of information, after which it should go with due expedition to the publishers.

A circular letter from the Editor of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" asked for comments from the various States on South Australia's suggestion for the Journal to undertake publication of pharmaceutical research articles and also an estimate of the volume of suitable material which may be submitted. The President said that the Senior Lecturer, Mr. Reynolds, had advised that it was difficult to estimate the material which could come out of his department, but it was thought that there would be sufficient forthcoming from departmental personnel and advanced students to organise an insert in the Journal twice annually. Agreement was generally expressed with Mr. Lipsham's suggestion for co-operation with the new Association in submitting articles for a distinctive insert in the Journal.

Education: Departmental Equipment.—The President submitted a progress report on purchases of equipment for the Pharmacy Department at the University and briefly outlined the plan for the immediate future. The

Secretary stated that the Senior Lecturer had advised that since the previous meeting equipment totalling approximately £360 had been purchased. A full statement of equipment expenditure through the University would be obtained for the October meeting.

J. H. Hardy Prize for Elementary Pharmacy.—Letter to Mr. Hardy, thanking him for generous gesture in making donation of £25 to cover the next five years.

Provision of Tutorials in 1962.—Mr. Lipsham stated that, principally due to the assumption of the new Society premises at Kent Town, he had not prepared a complete report, as anticipated. He felt that it would first be necessary to find out what facilities would be available in the new premises so that they could be used by students and tutors. He was now in a position to discuss the matter with the Senior Lecturer, and the Secretary was directed to place the item on the agenda for the November meeting.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £669/14/- were passed for payment.

Letters to the Taxation Department, requesting consideration of concessional deduction for parents of pharmacy students paying educational expenses, and acknowledging advising that a Board of Review has held that a pharmacy apprentice is not receiving full-time education, hence no allowance can be made.

New Members Elected.—Mrs. Clark-Lewis and Mr. J. Benzakein.

Modern Pharmacy Lectures.—Letter to Mr. Reynolds, conveying personal appreciation of members of the Council for his voluntary effort in delivering recent series of four lectures.

The President made a brief statement on the first of the current series of four lectures given by Mr. R. A. Anderson on August 30. Members discussed the lecture and expressed satisfaction of the number of pharmacists who showed their interest by attending.

Letter from Mr. L. E. Darwin, asking if lectures could be made available in note form, for those unable to attend on Wednesday evenings; Messrs. J. A. and I. M. Marks, of Mount Gambier, suggested a tape recording of lectures to be made. The President stated that he had made preliminary arrangements for the lecture material to be duplicated for despatch to all members in due course.

Bowls Competition.—Mr. Spafford said that he had discussed the matter with the Secretary of the Parkside Bowling Club and a Thursday evening in January or February next was mentioned. Members expressed approval and it was decided that members who had shown interest should be contacted at an early opportunity, advising them of the proposal.

Proposed Church Sunday.—Mr. Penhall reported on the difficulty of arranging such a function at short notice to coincide with the Society anniversary. Consequently, it had been decided by the President to let the matter lapse on this occasion and prepare early in 1962 for a comprehensive anniversary programme in September in which church services would be included.

Mr. D. A. J. Buik.—Letter to Mr. Buik, conveying Councillors' praise for prompt action in saving the life of a youth after an accident.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Industrial Building, Gilbert Place, Adelaide, on August 17, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. A. A. Russell (Chairman), J. W. Stain, G. P. Bartold, R. R. Patrick, Walter C. Cotterell,

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

J. Duncan, A. G. Lean, J. C. Measday, J. Physick, D. K. Wilson and S. S. Woods (Secretary).

Federal Trade and Commerce Meeting.—Mr. Bartold, who represented this Branch at the meeting held in Melbourne on August 7 and 8, detailed the recommendations made on each item listed on the agenda.

Federal Executive Meeting.—The minutes of the meeting held on July 16 were tabled for the information of the Committee.

Dispensing Fees.—Mr. Stain reported that the de-control of dispensing fees had not as yet been approved, and it was resolved that he should again approach the Prices Commissioner on the matter.

Sterile Eye Drops.—The members were informed that a meeting of representatives of the Guild, B.M.A., Pharmacy Board and Society and eye specialists had been called for August 28 to discuss the question of sterile eye drops. Mr. Stain would be the Guild representative.

N.H.S. Pricing.—Discussion took place on the matter of the bulk pack of antibiotics. It was resolved that the ethical manufacturers be asked to pack in 16's, and that the matter be also raised through the Standing Committee.

The Chairman advised that following Guild representation the Commonwealth Health Department had increased the price for linctus pholcodine dispensed extemporaneously.

Repatriation Agreement.—Concern was expressed at the time lag between the date of monthly claims when sent and the date payment was received by members.

It was decided that a letter be sent to the Federal Secretary asking that inquiries be made as to where the delays occurred by the Pricing Bureau, Commonwealth Health Department and Repatriation Department.

Insurance Company.—Mr. Russell stated that progress was being made towards the establishment of a Guild Insurance Company.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Stain referred to Gos-samer lines, Heinz products, Conovid tabs., less sales tax, Nutril capsules, Kleenex, prices of bottles and cartons and supplies of Gilseal dyes.

He also stated a review of the Counter Price List was being undertaken.

Publicity Report.—Matters mentioned by Mr. Russell were hair care campaign, baby talk programme, Ken-pak, Tabasan capsules.

Discussion Groups.—Mr. Wilson stated that another meeting of the Committee had taken place and was well attended. Efforts were being made to establish a regular programme of meetings.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Johnson & Lalor, Marden; M. J. Palk, Glenelg; and Est. G. H. Watson (C. H. Watson, nominee), Unley.

Country Visits.—It was announced that Mr. Stain and Mr. Bartold would make a series of visits to members in the mid-north and Eyre Peninsula areas during the last week in November. The action of the Executive was endorsed.

Sal Vital.—A letter from the Managing Director, D.H.A. (S.A.) Ltd., was read, indicating that the price cutting of Sal Vital had practically stopped as the result of inquiries and efforts made by the company.

Correspondence.—Letters from and to the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes and St. Andrew's Hospital were tabled and noted.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Mr. R. D. Sunderland, of Margaret River, has opened a pharmacy at Augusta.

Mr. W. T. Harrison has opened a pharmacy at 274 Cambridge Street, Wembley.

Mrs. R. Edwards relieved Miss V. Garcia, of Inglewood, during her trip to Wittenoom Gorge recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hart, of Mt. Barker, are spending a holiday in Tasmania. Mr. S. A. Garbellini is acting as locum.

Mr. J. D. Forgan has been touring the North-West by car. Relievers at the pharmacy were Messrs. A. A. Baxter and E. Hogan.

Mr. A. M. Burking is spending some weeks in the North-West. On his return he will resume business at Margaret River.

Mr. John L. Rees, of the Bentley Pharmacy, left on September 9, per "Kuala Lumpa," for a trip to Hong Kong. Mr. E. Hogan is in charge of the pharmacy.

Mr. M. M. Naira, of Victoria Park, was the victim of burglars at his pharmacy last month. Goods to the value of £5 were taken.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Willshire and family left for England on the "Oriana" on September 7. They expect to be away for about two years. Miss M. Finlayson is in charge of the pharmacy at St. James Park.

Chemists on holidays during the month included:—Mr. R. W. Dalby, of Leederville (Mr. T. G. Stittfold relieving); Mr. J. S. Miller, of Merredin (Mrs. H. M. Mal-laby relieving); Mr. A. Barr, of Bunbury (Mrs. D. Bacchus relieving); Mr. F. H. Barry, of Fremantle (Mr. J. A. Bateman relieving); Mr. F. Freemantle, of Katanning (Mr. J. A. Bateman relieving); Mr. G. M. Lewis, of Gnowangerup (Mr. M. Perry relieving); Mr. G. C. Porter, of Mandurah (Mr. A. J. Smith relieving); Mr. C. B. Fowler, of Safety Bay (Mr. A. J. Smith relieving); Mrs. A. E. Godfrey, of Willagee (Mr. A. J. Smith relieving); Mr. J. K. Little, of Northam (Mr. K. A. Bogue and Mr. M. Perry relieving); Mr. A. H. Gliddon, of Hollywood (Mr. A. A. Baxter relieving); Mr. B. B. Caldwell, of Morley Park (Mrs. M. Mitchell relieving); Mr. C. J. Baird, of Hilton Park (Mrs. R. Edwards relieving); Mr. H. Masel, of Graylands (Mrs. R. Edwards relieving); Mr. I. R. Dick, of Applecross (Mrs. R. Edwards relieving); Mr. H. Stone, of Victoria Park (Mr. N. Rouvray relieving); Mr. K. L. Medd, of Perth (Mrs. M. Mitchell relieving), and Mr. C. M. Kearney, of Perth (Mr. T. G. Stittfold relieving).

WEDDINGS

Congratulations and best wishes to Ralph Brockman and Annette Bourke, who were married at Church of Christ, Subiaco, on September 9.

The wedding of Geoffrey Hollyock and Beverley

State News

Pearce took place at St. Mary's Church, West Perth, on August 19. We offer our congratulations and best wishes.

BIRTHS

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ian Davie on the birth of a daughter on September 12.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Miller on the birth of a son on September 18.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 61 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on September 12, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), W. G. Lewis, S. J. Wilson, R. W. Dalby, G. H. Dallimore, R. I. Cohen, R. D. Edinger, A. W. Rock, H. J. Stone, L. Rappeport.

Election of Office-bearers.—The following Office-bearers were appointed for the coming year:

President: Mr. G. D. Allan.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. W. G. Lewis, S. J. Wilson.

Treasurer: Mr. R. W. Dalby.

Federal Delegates: Mr. G. H. Dallimore, G. D. Allan.

Pricing Officer: Mr. W. G. Lewis.

State Branch Committee Appointment.—As there was a vacancy on the State Branch Committee, Mr. L. Rappeport was invited to accept the vacancy, and was appointed as a member of the Committee.

Anovlar Tablets.—The position of the direct supply of these tablets to doctors for distribution to their patients had been investigated, and the reason given by the local representative was that in some districts, where the chemist would not stock the product, supplies were given to the local doctors. Objection was voiced that the medical profession were advised of the reduction in price before chemists.

Correspondence.—From the Pharmaceutical Council, asking that two delegates be appointed to represent the Guild on a committee to arrange social functions for the 1962 Conference of the P.A.A., to be held in Perth in May. Messrs. Allan and Edinger were appointed with Messrs. Lewis and Wilson as substitute delegates.

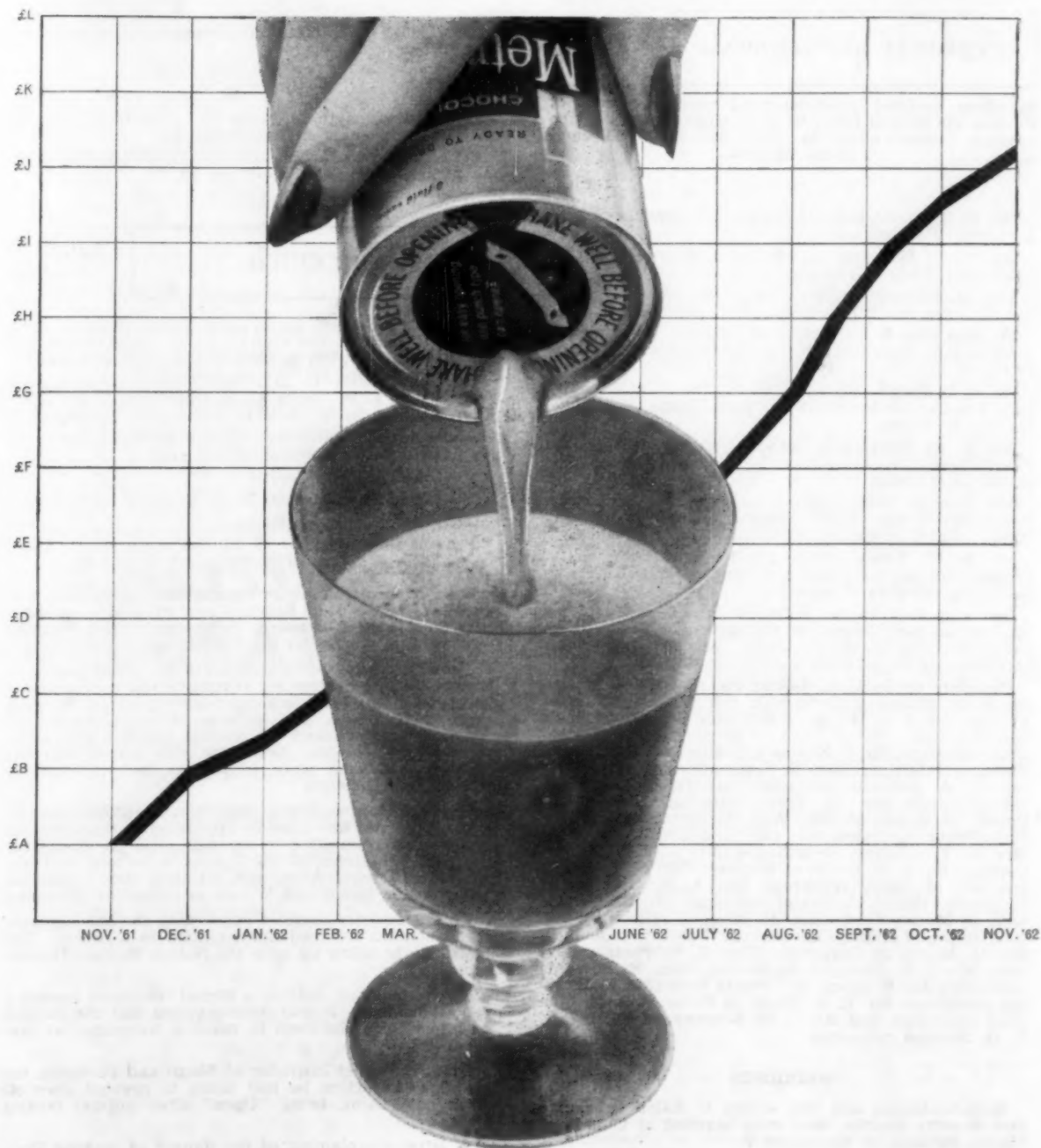
From a country chemist, concerning the non-payment of an account for medicine supplied to a native. The matter to be taken up with the Native Welfare Department.

From a chemist, lodging a formal complaint against a fellow member. It was recommended that the chemist be interviewed and steps be taken to overcome the problem.

From the Chief Inspector of Shops and Factories, explaining the action he had taken to prevent chemists from advertising being "Open" after normal trading hours.

A letter complaining of the danger of making Fluorides open sellers. A reply was sent pointing out that

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- Convenient carry home 4-can Pack

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- Higher volume
- Added profits
- Repeat sales
- Each 4-can Pack a display

new merchandising kit

- Available now from your Metrecal representative, or by writing to us.

heavy advertising support

Watch your turnover climb with this big introductory campaign. Overweight persons will hear about new Metrecal Liquid with full page colour advertisements in leading Women's Magazines, in Press and on Television.



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WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

it was not the intention to make these preparations open sellers, but to restrict distribution through pharmacy.

A letter was received complaining of the action of a matron of a Government Hospital encouraging maternity patients to obtain their supplies from the hospital. Matter to be taken up with the Health Department and the W.A. Trade Bureau.

A member wrote complaining of the time involved in the extra clerical work for P.B.A. dispensing and suggesting that the pricing could be done by the Commonwealth Health Department. The matter had been discussed with the Department, and the reply received was that under present conditions such a suggestion could not be carried out.

From the Victorian Branch, enclosing a copy of "Notes for Relieving Pharmacists." Cost of such lists to be obtained.

New Members Elected.—Mr. D. C. Tyler, Cloverdale, and Mr. G. Miller, Claremont (partnership with Mrs. E. Adlard).

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Dallimore reported on the Federal Executive meeting held in Sydney. The Executive met a committee of the Ethical Manufacturers' Association, who had been recognised as the official body to negotiate with the Commonwealth Health Department on P.B.A. matters. It was agreed that a special body be formed so that matters of mutual interest could be discussed.

The Repatriation Commission would not agree to the Guild's latest suggestions for a new dispensing agreement, and a further meeting with the Commission was to be arranged.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Lewis reported that further price amendments were being prepared. The new dispensing fees had been circulated and had been well received. A retail price list had been supplied to the Health Department. The question as to what system of pricing Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion when a proprietary line was the only one listed, was to be taken up with the Department.

Trade and Commerce Report.—At the first meeting of the 1961-62 year, Mr. H. J. Stone was appointed Chairman of this Committee. Presenting his report, Mr. Stone discussed the problem of the stocking of Farex and Ipana by Woolworths. At one period, Ipana was re-tailed at a cut price, but through the intervention of the P.A.T.A. this had been remedied. It was recommended that chemists be asked not to supply Ipana in any large quantities, unless they are certain that such supplies are for personal use.

Owing to the meeting of this Committee now being held on the second Tuesday of each month, both Mr. Kidd and Mr. Wiley were forced to resign. It was recommended that a letter be sent to each recording appreciation for their past work on the Committee.

Mr. Rock then gave a detailed report on the result of the recent meeting of T. & C. Chairmen. One remit that caused considerable discussion was that of Guild Policy on the merchandising of open sellers. In order to formulate such a policy it was recommended that Federal Council consider the engagement of an organisation to conduct a public opinion poll of pharmacy throughout Australia.

Sales Tax.—It was recommended that a list of the rates of sales tax on goods sold by chemists be published, particularly as affecting sundry lines.

P.A.A. Conference.—Members were asked to consider suitable remits for discussion at the May P.A.A. Conference to be held in Perth in 1962.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.



TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss Margaret Purdon care John Fiddy, FitzGerald's pharmacy, Hobart.

Mr. J. A. Geeves has been appointed manager of the pharmacy of Mrs. M. Forsyth.

Mr. R. Gunton will be managing Mr. Forsyth's pharmacy until October 13.

Mr. D. M. Tremayne commenced employment with Mr. G. M. Fleming on September 4.

Mr. G. Conrad was in charge of the pharmacy of Mr. D. R. Crisp for a period towards the end of August.

Best wishes for a speedy convalescence to **Mrs. E. M. Hawkes** following a recent stay in hospital.

Mrs. H. Cleland relieved at the Drake Pharmacy while **Mr. J. Beaumont** holidayed at Devonport.

Mrs. E. Lake relieved at the John Fiddy Pharmacies during September.

The pharmacy of **Mr. D. A. J. Ralph**, for short periods recently, was in charge of **Mr. D. Dixon**, **Mr. J. Parsons** and **Miss J. Bulman**.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on September 7, at 8 p.m.

Present—**Mr. A. K. Smith** (Chairman), **Miss M. L. Williams**, **Messrs. I. B. McLeod**, **T. A. Stephens**, **B. J. Shirrefs**, and the Registrar.

Pharmaceutical Register.—**Loretta Marbeth Hobcroft** (ex-Queensland) was registered.

List of Relievers.—**Miss Williams** and **Mr. Smith** tabled a list of names from which the Registrar was to compile a list of relieving pharmacists who are to receive copies of any future amendments to the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts.

Pharmacy Act.—A request for regulations governing the sale of proprietary medicine "Dynamo" was received from **Pharmaceutical Laboratories Pty. Ltd.** The Registrar was directed to advise that the sale of such products was restricted to chemists only.

Pharmacy Amendment Regulations.—Four copies of the draft amendments to the Pharmacy Regulations were received and duly made by the Board.

Distribution of Patent Medicines by Wholesalers.—This matter was deferred to the next meeting of the Board.

Draft Labels—Dimyrlil.—The meeting resolved that the Registrar seek the advice of the Poisons Advisory Panel of the Uniform Poisons Schedules as regards the classification of this product.

Draft Labels—Framygen Sterile Powder and Framy-

gen Tablets Barquinol, Barquinol H.C., Acnil, Genisol and Genatosan Skin Bar.—The Registrar was directed to advise **Fisons Chemicals Pty. Ltd.** that the draft labels as submitted complied with the Board's requirements.

Bendro Fluazide.—A request for regulations covering the sale of this substance was received from **Salmond & Spraggon**. The meeting resolved that the company be advised that whilst this product was not controlled at the moment it was proposed to be included in Schedule 4, Prescription Only, of the new Poisons Schedules being formulated by the Board.

Vironal.—The Registrar advised that **Dr. Ross**, Specialist Medical Officer of the Health Department, had inquired regarding this product. **Mr. McLeod** advised that literature in his possession concerning this product would be made available for perusal by **Dr. Ross**.

Stilboestrol: Beauty Preparations.—The Registrar was directed to write to the Poisons Advisory Panel of the Uniform Poisons Schedules Committee, and ascertain whether they regard beauty preparations containing sex hormones as entirely safe or whether a safe percentage can be determined.

Sale of Vaccine.—A letter was received from the Chief Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture, Hobart, advising that under the provisions of the Stock Act 1932 and its Regulations the sale of vaccines for the immunisation of stock against any disease is prohibited except to a person in possession of a permit issued by the Chief Inspector of Stock, and requesting that the Board draw the attention of all pharmacists to this fact, and that any contravening will be prosecuted. Also advising the names of two Northern pharmacists who had contravened these requirements.

The Registrar was directed to write to the two pharmacists concerned, stating that, whilst the matter was not under the Board's jurisdiction, the pharmacists concerned could be prosecuted under the Stock and Medicines Act. The Registrar was also instructed to send a circular to all pharmacists on this matter.

Uniform Poisons Schedules.—The Registrar was asked to circularise to all Board members a copy of a letter setting out how the Poisons Regulations of Queensland varied from the original draft 8 schedules. Such letter to be considered at the next Board meeting.

Equipment—Approved Pharmacies.—A draft list of equipment for approved pharmacies was agreed to by the Board, such list to operate from January 1, 1962.

Syllabus.—Draft copies of the Syllabus for 1962 were passed to Board members for consideration at the next meeting.

D.D. Register.—The Registrar read a copy of a letter from the Crown Solicitor to the Acting Director-General of Health Services as supplied to the Board by **Mr. Targett**, advising that if a loose-leaf folder was used as a D.D. Register the whole purpose of the Register would be defeated.

The Registrar further advised that the Government Printer was now preparing registers.

Relaxa Tabs.—The Registrar was directed to write to South Australia and Western Australia to ascertain the controlling regulations for Relaxa Tabs and similar preparations.

The meeting closed at 10.10 p.m.

TASMANIA—Continued

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on September 11, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. W. G. Webb (Chairman), L. J. McLeod, D. Tremayne and the Secretary.

Careers Exhibition.—Mr. McLeod reported that the new autoclave which it was intended should be used at this exhibition had not arrived in time, and it was considered that a satisfactory exhibit could not be made with the existing movable equipment and personnel available. He had therefore cancelled the arrangements for this year, but hoped to be able to arrange an exhibit for next year.

Eye Drops.—The Secretary reported that Dr. Burgin had agreed to prepare a circular for despatch to all members on methods of sterilisation of eye drops.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £48/0/7 were passed for payment.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.—Advice was received regarding the next meeting of this association; it will be held in Perth in May, 1962.

Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme.—Details of scholarships available in Tasmania for 1961 were received from the Education Department. These included one for the Pharmacy Certificate at Hobart Technical College and University of Tasmania, under combined courses, including pharmacy plus science or science plus pharmacy.

Suggested Science Publication.—A letter was received from "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," requesting our consideration in regard to the publication of a pharmaceutical science journal devoted entirely to publication of pharmaceutical research and investigations undertaken in Australia. After considering this matter and previous correspondence on the same subject, the meeting decided that we were not in a position to weigh up whether this was desirable for Australia; but as no research is at present being undertaken in this State, and it was considered very limited use would be made of such a publication here, the scientific matter which was at present published in the "A.J.P." was thought to be satisfactory for our requirements.

P.A.A. Conference Fund.—Mr. D. Tremayne reported that he had now transferred from the Moonah area. Mr. R. D. Tapping was appointed to take over his collections in regard to this fund.

Next General Meeting.—The general meeting to be held in November would be the final one for the year, and the Secretary was instructed to ascertain if suitable films were available for an evening; otherwise a demonstration would be arranged on the sterilisation of eye drops.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

THE GUILD

Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at 93 Davey Street, Hobart, on August 23, 1961, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. A. Robertson (Chairman), Misses E. M. Hurst, M. Andrews, N. Gibson, Messrs. G. S. Copeland, K. H. Jenkins, J. H. Gould, C. B. Dillon, J. J. Kaufman, A. Neville, T. A. Stephens, J. R. Prowse, O. K.

Colman, J. B. Warland Browne, R. Ward, J. Fiddy, A. K. Smith, W. G. Webb, A. G. Gould, G. M. Fleming, and the Secretary.

The President extended a welcome to all, particularly the representatives from Ulverstone and Launceston.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last annual general meeting, held on August 21, 1960, were read and confirmed.

Annual Report.—The report having been circulated was taken as read.

The President, Mr. C. A. Robertson, in moving the adoption of the annual report, referred to the Branch membership of 107, which was the highest yet reached, and also pointed out that the deficit in the financial statements was due to increased expenditure on all outgoings, which had been anticipated, but it was hoped that with the increase of subscription for the next year the Branch would be able to balance its budget.

He expressed thanks to Mr. Tennyson for the work he had done for pharmacy, particularly in the Federal "Contact," and all were greatly indebted to the Federal officers, who had given so much of their time for pharmacy, both in Australia and travelling overseas.

In the Merchandising and Publicity Scheme, Mr. Robertson mentioned that funds had been accumulated for a particularly heavy Christmas drive this year, and he appealed to those who were not contributing to this fund to consider doing so.

The problem of controlling the distribution of Chemist Only lines had caused much concern during this past year, and he appealed to all to furnish the S.B.C. with any definite proof they had of sources of leakage of this stock.

He expressed appreciation for the work done in the North-West District and also the Northern District, which was keeping members in closer contact with Guild activities.

In closing, he thanked all members of the State Branch Committee and the Secretary for their loyal support throughout the year.

Mr. Bevan Browne seconded the adoption of the annual report, and expressed appreciation for the considerable amount of work that is done in Hobart by members of the State Branch Committee.

He referred to the problem of "after hour" trading, which had caused much concern during this past year, both in the north and south. He felt that the answer was the opening of an all-night pharmacy.

He complimented the North-West District on their activities during the year and expressed appreciation of the manner in which the President had devoted so much time in attending to many problems and visiting so many districts.

Mr. A. G. Gould, in moving the adoption of the financial statement, drew attention to the growing costs in all items, but hoped the increase in subscriptions would bridge this gap. Tasmania, he stated, suffered from the problem of giving a hundred-odd members the same service as is given in other States to a much larger body. The cost per member under these circumstances becomes considerably greater.

Mr. K. H. Jenkins seconded the adoption of the financial statements.

Mr. Ward expressed appreciation for the annual report and stressed that it was essential for all members in Tasmania to work as one body.

The annual report and financial statements were then adopted unanimously.

State Branch Committee.—As only sufficient nominations had been received to fill the vacancies, the Presi-

TASMANIA—Continued

dent declared the following members elected for the ensuing two years:

North-West Coast District: Mr. R. M. Boland.

Northern District: Mr. N. G. Dineen.

Southern District: Messrs. A. G. Crane, A. Fennell, G. M. Fleming, I. R. McIntosh and C. A. Robertson.

Auditors Re-elected.—Messrs. Bumford & Walter.

Finance.—Mr. A. G. Gould moved that an approach be made to Federal Council for a grant to this State of £500. Mr. Copeland seconded this motion, which was carried unanimously.

State Headquarters.—Mr. Copeland stated that it was the policy of Federal Council to establish headquarters for each State Branch. This had been done in other States, and he felt that Tasmania should commence searching for suitable premises. He was sure they would receive sympathetic consideration in financing such a project.

Both Mr. Gould and Mr. Fleming stated that the Branch had previously considered premises, but at that time it was felt that the cost of maintaining such was excessive.

Mr. Copeland considered that if the Branch had its own headquarters they would find that members would take far more interest in the meetings.

Mr. Smith suggested combining an "after-hour pharmacy" with headquarters.

Mr. Copeland moved, seconded by Mr. Fiddy, that a committee of two be appointed to investigate the possibility of acquiring premises for headquarters.

Mr. Ward assured the meeting of the full support from the north.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Fleming said he considered that this meeting should pay tribute to the work that had been done by the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, particularly over the past two years, which had been most arduous.

Mr. A. G. Gould supported these remarks and stated that for those who were not closely associated with the Board it was not possible to realise the volume of detail and sometimes unpleasant work that had to be done.

The meeting recorded its appreciation of their work.

Shops Act.—Mr. J. H. Gould, who represents pharmacy in the Retail Section of the Chamber of Commerce, reported that this body was most concerned with breaches in relation to the Shops Act.

Mr. Robertson reported that he had had discussions with the Department of Labour and Industry, who assured him they will be far more active in policing the Shops Act in the future. He asked all members to co-operate strictly in observing the correct hours of opening.

It was agreed that a note would be sent to all members in the State setting out the agreed hours of opening.

Mr. Prowse stated that he understood legislation was being considered to fix hours for the whole State.

Chemist Only Products.—Mr. Prowse reported on stores selling Chemist Only lines.

Mr. Copeland stressed the problem this presented and stated that the State Branch Committee was giving attention to it under great handicap. He asked that every chemist be united in combating this problem by disciplining the outlets and reporting all infringements.

Mr. Fleming stated that he considered this was not such a problem in the south as was found in the north.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m. and supper was served.

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NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W., "Guild House," 199 Clarence Street, Sydney. (Phone: 29 5725.)

"Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent."

—Swift.

Mr. Peter Cassimaty is the owner of the Hyde Park Pharmacy, 227 Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

Mr. B. R. J. Cirillo has the pharmacy at 337 Waterloo Road, Chullora.

Mr. R. C. Fyfe is the proprietor of the pharmacy at 53B Windang Road, Primbee.

Mr. P. Huolohan has opened a pharmacy at 6 Moore Street, Birmingham Gardens.

Mr. D. E. McLeod is the owner of the Maryvale Pharmacy, Maryvale Avenue, Liverpool West.

Mr. R. G. Pluss has opened a pharmacy, Shop 1, cnr. Elizabeth Street and Woodlands Road, Liverpool.

Mr. R. W. Tribe has opened a pharmacy, the Khancoban Pharmacy, Mitchell Avenue, Khancoban.

Mr. P. Wallace has purchased Mr. Drach's pharmacy, 34 Oxford Street, Epping.

Mr. P. M. Wyllie has purchased the Florida Pharmacy, 34 The Esplanade, Terrigal.

Mr. J. T. Allanson has the pharmacy at 256 Brunner Road, Adamstown.

Mr. J. R. Bugler has the pharmacy at 153 Balo Street, Moree.

Mr. M. A. Peters has purchased Berry's Pharmacy, 142 Hume Highway, Yagoona.

Mr. H. D. O'Connell has sold his pharmacy at Maroubra Junction to Hallam Pty. Ltd.

Mr. S. J. Williams, of Birrong, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. B. Azoulay.

Mr. R. R. G. Hislop has sold his pharmacy at 119 Victoria Road, Parramatta, to Mr. B. Wassell.

Hallam Pty. Ltd. has closed its pharmacy at 65 Hunter Street, Sydney.

Mr. A. Danon is the new owner of Mangan's Pharmacy at Chester Hill.

Mr. L. G. Brand is the proprietor of the pharmacy at 136 Molesworth Street, Lismore. Mr. A. E. Brand conducted the pharmacy at this address for many years.

Mr. Bede Donlon has opened a pharmacy, Shop 11, Sylvania Drive-in Shopping Centre, cnr. Princes Highway and Port Hacking Road, Sylvania.

N.S.W. GUILD MOVES TO NEW H.Q.

The New South Wales Branch of the Guild has moved to "Guild House," its new headquarters.

The transfer took place on September 16. Operations ceased at "Science House" on Friday and recommenced on Monday at "Guild House."

The new address is:

The F.P.S. Guild of Australia (N.S.W. Branch),
"Guild House,"
199 Clarence Street,
Sydney.

New telephone numbers are: 29 5725, 29 5726, 29 5727.

NEW ADDRESS OF OFFICIAL BOARDS

Advice has been received that the address of these five Boards—

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
MEDICAL BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
DENTAL BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
BOARD OF OPTOMETRICAL REGISTRATION,
PHYSIOTHERAPISTS' REGISTRATION BOARD,
is now 19 O'Connell Street, Sydney.

Telephone numbers are 25 6008 or 2056, ext. 2844.

MR. W. F. PINERUA ELECTED AS PRESIDENT OF BALMAIN HOSPITAL

The Vice-President of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild, Mr. W. F. Pinerua, has been elected President of the Balmain Hospital. This elevation to the chairmanship has come after only 12 months service as a hospital director.

The position of President is no sinecure, as the Balmain Hospital is a very large unit, having an adjusted daily average of nearly 200.

On September 27 Mr. Pinerua welcomed members of the Society of Hospital Engineers, who held their conference at the hospital.

We regret to report that **Miss Mary Finn**, of Bondi, is in hospital recovering from an injury she sustained some weeks ago when she was knocked down by a taxi.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES, AUSTRALIA

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, B.Met.E., A.I.M., has been appointed Chairman of National Association of Testing Authorities, Rickard House, 84 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Mr. Ritchie, chief metallurgist of McPhersons Ltd., has represented his company and the Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia on the Council and Committees of N.A.T.A. for several years. He had been Vice-Chairman of the Association since 1959.

Dr. F. A. Fox, D.Sc., M.Sc., F.I.M., has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Association. He is chief representative of Defence Standards Laboratories and represents the Commonwealth Government on the Council of N.A.T.A.

The retiring Chairman, Mr. W. R. Jewell, M.Sc., B.Met., F.R.I.C., F.R.A.C.I., will remain a member of the Association's Executive, with Mr. L. Lewis, B.Met.E., M.A.I.M.M., and Sir John Tivey, Kt., B.Sc., B.E., M.I.E.Aust.

BOWLERS YOU SHOULD KNOW

J. S. McAuley Writes in "The Sun," Sydney (21/9/61):
"This is Viv Barnett, President of the Queensland Chemists' Bowling Club, now in Sydney playing N.S.W. chemists this week.

"Barnett, a bowler of 10 years, plays with the Annerley Club in Brisbane.

"He has been in rinks to win the president's four and other trophy events.

"The interstate chemists' series is played twice a year and N.S.W. holds the trophy.

"N.S.W. has top bowlers in Reg Hawkins, Vin Phillips (Kensington), Bernie Larkin (Double Bay), Cec Hart (Coogee), Norm Berry (Chatswood), Bob Hudspeth (North Sydney).

"They also have Keith Jordan (Concord), Club President Dick McCaughey (North Sydney) and Bob Crawford (Ashfield).

Special Bumper Bonus—

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'Savlon' ^{MEDICATED} powder

Bonus offer COMMENCES 15th SEPTEMBER • CLOSES 30th NOVEMBER

12 FOR THE PRICE OF 10!

MEDIUM PACK

YOU PAY FOR 10
FLASKS AT 3/2 EACH = 31/8

YOU SELL 12 FLASKS
AT 4/9 EACH = 57/-

GROSS MARK-UP = 80%

LARGE PACK

YOU PAY FOR 10
FLASKS AT 5/4 EACH = 53/4

YOU SELL 12 FLASKS
AT 8/- EACH = 96/-

GROSS MARK-UP = 80%



Recommended for regular use by all the family!



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VAXOS No. 1

An oral bacterial Vaccine
 for use as an adjunct in the
 treatment of CATARRH
 and BRONCHITIS.

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An oral vaccine for use as an
 adjunct in the treatment of
 certain RHEUMATIC DIS-
 ORDERS of bacterial origin.

*Both Vaxos No. 1 and Vaxos No. 2 are now readily
 available in attractive new packs, designed for customer
 eye-appeal and for easy shelf display. VAXOS oral
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 Adelaide, S.A.

WEST AUSTRALIA

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 30 James Street,
 Perth, W.A.

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**MORE GOODNESS FOR BABY!
 LESS TROUBLE FOR YOU!**

HEINZ **BABY CEREALS**

**PRE-COOKED—MIX INSTANTLY
 WITH ANY FORMULA**

Heinz new Cereals are a proved cereal, imported direct
 from America by Australia's most trusted name in baby
 foods. Heinz Cereals (Rice, Oatmeal and Mixed) are so
 easy to prepare. Open up the hygienic metal built-in
 pouring spout and follow the easy mixing directions on
 the package.



THE GOOD THEY DO YOUR BABY NOW — LASTS A LIFETIME



NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

"Chemist bowlers who played well during the week for Queensland are former presidents, Lou Hall and Gerry Nolan, Eric Roush, Dr. John Morris, Ron Ward.

"Gaythorne Club sent four players—Tom Brown, Hall, Rill Garozzo and Bev Barnes.

"Former Dover Heights pairs' champion, Frank Arthur, plays with the Gaythorne Club when he is in Brisbane."

CONTROL OF FUNGAL DISEASES

Plant scientists at Canberra have discovered that certain new synthetic compounds, belonging to the chemical family known as "porphyrins," have a striking effect against some plant fungi, including those which cause brown rot in stone fruits and blue mould in tobacco.

The best compounds so far obtained are effective in the laboratory at concentrations of one part per million or less. The development of these chemicals for possible industrial use is already being carried out in commercial laboratories.

WHAT CAUSES RAIN

Interesting evidence has been obtained on the possible origin of the minute, mysterious and, so far, unidentified particles whose presence in the atmosphere is vital to the formation of rain from supercooled cloud. This has resulted from a study of samples collected at high altitudes by U-2 aircraft operated by the U.S. Air Force from a base near Sale, Victoria. Thanks to the generous co-operation of the U.S. authorities, special dust-collecting filters were fitted to the U-2 aircraft. Samples of dust present at heights of 50,000-60,000 feet were obtained from ocean areas well to the south of Australia.

The results show unmistakably that substantial numbers of particles occur at these high altitudes—very many more than can be accounted for if they all come from the earth's surface. Support is thus given to a theory first advanced by Dr. E. G. Bowen in 1953 that an important source of these particles is the meteor dust which the earth picks up, in the course of its annual journey round the sun, as it intersects the orbits of the various well-known streams of meteors. This meteoritic dust takes some 30 days to sink to the cloud-bearing levels of the atmosphere, and stimulates heavy rainfall when it arrives there, if meteorological conditions happen to be favourable.

STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT HEAD RETIRES

The Under-Secretary and permanent head of the N.S.W. Department of Public Health, Mr. G. R. Cameron, 64, retired recently.

A former chief inspector of the Public Service Board, Mr. J. D. Rimes, 48, will succeed Mr. Cameron.

The position carries a salary of £4500 a year.

Mr. Cameron joined the N.S.W. Public Service in 1914 as a junior clerk in the Chief Secretary's Department. It was then the Ministerial Department, dealing with public health and hospitals. He was Registrar of the Dental Board for 18 years and Secretary of the Hospitals Commission for two years. When the present Department of Health was formed in 1941, Mr. Cameron was appointed Chief Clerk and subsequently Assistant Under-Secretary. He was appointed Under-Secretary and Permanent Head in 1949.

Mr. Cameron is also President of the United Dental Hospital of Sydney, a member of the Western Suburbs Hospital Board, a member of the Dental Board and a member of the Board of Optometrical Registration.

Mr. Cameron served with the A.I.F. in France and Belgium during World War I. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1960.

The Minister for Health, Mr. W. F. Sheahan, made a presentation to Mr. Cameron at a function held on September 14.

Mr. Cameron was the guest of honour at a dinner at the Royal Automobile Club, given by senior members of the Department and other senior public servants.

His successor, Mr. Rimes, has been acting Assistant Under-Secretary for the last three months. He is an honours graduate in Law and holds diplomas of commerce and accountancy. He joined the public service in 1928 and during World War II served with the R.A.A.F.

FINAL EXAMINATION PASSES

The following candidates were successful at the pharmacy qualifying examination conducted by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales on August 2, 1961, and subsequent days:—

Balnaves, Richard A.	Kinkade, Ronald R.
Banbury, Geoffrey S.	Leon, Nicholas.
Barclay, Peter.	Lilley, Ian H. A.
Barrett, John G.	Logan, Janet R.
Barton, Raymond M.	Lord, Trevor L.
Bell, Linda M.	McCabe, Terence J.
Bennett, Peter G.	McCrum, Margaret J.
Black, Douglas A.	McDonald, Jill P.
Bourke, Kerry A.	McGroder, Ian P.
Briggs, Terence W.	McPherson, Bruce M.
Calman, Paul G.	Macdonald, Iain A.
Campbell, Graham A.	Maloney, Marie A.
Carter, William H.	Medcalf, Marion L.
Cesco, Gregorio C.	Papadimitriou, George D.
Chalker, John L.	Payne, Alyson V.
Champion, Robert J.	Puglisi, Morris A.
Conolly, Barbara J.	Sabolch, Elizabeth C.
Curry, Ronald F.	Shaw, Margaret P.
Cushan, Josephine F.	Sheppard, Kay M.
Day, Bruce G.	Sher, Rachelle.
Deasey, Rex L.	Slatyer, Stuart A.
Donohoe, James J.	Sloane, Walter J.
Faulkner, Robert C.	Smith, Kenneth S. P.
Ferguson, Anthony M.	Smith, Peter V.
Ford, Dudley W.	Stephens, John J.
Fraser, Allan C.	Stonham, Michael D. M.
Fraser, Christine M.	Stuart, Ronald V.
Hall, Elizabeth M.	Tauro, David J.
Hallihan, John R.	Teece, Robert L.
Harding, Kathleen W.	Tomlinson, Ray N.
Haylock, Suellen.	Toole, Pamela G.
Hayman, John H.	Tredinnick, David W.
Hickey, Jeffrey J.	Turnbull, Brian D.
Hubbard, Gwenneth E.	Vaughan, Noel E.
Jackson, Richard A.	Watson, Merton F.
James, Roslyn M.	Wegner, Felicity E.
Jarman, Ashley H.	White, Annette E.
Jollow, Alice M.	Willcox, Jill H.
Jordan, Robert P.	Williams, Beverley J.
Kearney, Dorothy M.	Worboys, Kerrie.
King, Suzanne E.	

DOCTOR'S PENALTY REDUCED ON APPEAL

A doctor who was alleged to have "wangled" prescriptions to get drugs for poor and old people, and who was suspended for 12 months by the Medical Disciplinary Tribunal, was told in the Full Supreme Court in Sydney on September 19 he could resume practice next March.

The Supreme Court decision means, in effect, that the doctor's suspension has been halved.

The doctor, Bernard Richard Ingram, of New Lambton, Newcastle, had appealed against the severity of the suspension.

Mr. A. Larkins, Q.C. (for Dr. Ingram), was granted a 21-day stay to consider a further appeal, or to allow the doctor to make arrangements about his practice.

It had been alleged that Dr. Ingram had pensioners among his patients who could not afford certain drugs.

It was said that, to get the drugs, Dr. Ingram would prescribe for the person a drug which was on the free list, but which the person did not need.

By an arrangement with a chemist, the person was given the drug he actually needed, and the chemist was paid the Commonwealth benefit for the free list drug, which was not used.

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PARAFLEX (Chlorazoxazone McNEIL) 250 mg. tablets bottles of 50's

NEOTRACIN RANGE NEOMYXIN-DELTA Water-miscible Ointment 5 G., 20 G.

CURRENT BONUS: BIOCTRIN Winter Offer POLYCTRIN ANDRUMIN

N.H.S. ITEM 107
N.H.S. ITEM 106

Product	Strength	Pack	Quantity	Product	Strength	Pack	Quantity	Product	Strength	Pack	Quantity
Alum. Hydros.	gr. 5	50/500		Hydrocortisone Acen	25 mg/ml	5 ml.		Roserpin Tablets	0.25 mg.	100/500's	
Androside	50 mg.	50/500		Injection	25 mg/ml	5 x 1 ml.			0.5 mg.	100/500's	
Androside Tablets	100 mg.			Ointment	1%	5 G.		Sodium Sol. a/s	gr. 5	100/1000's	
Andrumin Jun.	25 mg.	.12		Ophth. Oint.	0.5%	4 G.			gr. 10	100/1000's	
				Eye drops	0.5%	10 ml.		Tetracycline Hal.Cop.			
Andrumin Tablets	50 mg.	12/25			1%	3 ml.			50 mg.	25/100's	
					2.5%	10 ml.			250 mg.	16/100's	
Bacitracin				Hydromyxin				Phas. Co. Cap.	50 mg.	25/100's	
Eye Drops				Nasal Spray		15/30 ml.		Caps.	250 mg.	16/100's	
Ointment				Methyl Testest.		100/500's		Pediatric Drops	100 mg/ml	10 ml.	
				Macrol Tablets		25/100's		Inject. I.V.	100 mg.		
Bioctrin Tablets		25's		Neomycin-Delta		5G./20G		I.V.	250 mg.		
		100's		Neo Avogal	2.5 mg.			I.M.	100 mg.		
Syrup		3 fl. oz.		Neotracin Ointment		1/2 oz.		Trisulfa	0.5 G.	50/1000's	
Butisol Sod.	15 mg.	100/1000				1/2 oz.		Trisulfettes	0.33 G.	100/1000's	
Tablets	30 mg.	100/1000				1 oz.		Vibron Tablets	10 mcg.	50/500's	
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AN32/2FP

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

The Supreme Court judges said there was no suggestion Dr. Ingram had acted for financial gain. But the disciplinary tribunal had rightly taken the view that Dr. Ingram was guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect.

If abuse of the pharmaceutical benefits legislation was to be prevented, reliance had to be placed upon the honour and integrity of the medical profession.

The hearing of the appeal took place in the Full Supreme Court before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Evatt, the Senior Puisne Judge, Sir William Owen, and Mr. Justice Herron.

Mr. A. Larkins, Q.C., and Mr. J. S. Ferrari (by Dawson, Waldron, Edwards and Nicholls) for the appellant; the Solicitor-General, Mr. Harold Snelling, Q.C., and Mr. W. H. Wilson (by the Crown Solicitor) for the Crown.

POISONS ACT 1952, AS AMENDED.—REGULATIONS

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council and on the recommendation of the Poisons Advisory Committee, has been pleased to amend the Regulations under the Poisons Act 1952, as amended, in the manner set forth hereunder.

W. SHEAHAN, Minister for Health.

The Regulations are amended—

- (a) (i) by omitting from paragraphs (1) and (2) of Regulation 11B the words "Director-General of Public Health" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "Director of State Health Services."
- (ii) by omitting from paragraph (4) of the same Regulation the words "Director-General" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Director."
- (b) by omitting from paragraph (5) of Regulation 17 wherever occurring the figure "10" and by inserting in lieu thereof the figure "5."

The amendment made by paragraph (b) of these Regulations shall take effect upon the expiration of six months from the date of publication in the Gazette.

POISONS ACT 1952-1956.—PROCLAMATION

The Poisons List proclaimed and established under such Act shall be amended as set forth in the Schedule hereunder, to take effect upon the expiration of six months from the date of publication in the Gazette.

Signed and sealed at Sydney this ninth day of August, 1961.

Schedule

The Poisons List is amended—

- (a) by removing from Schedule Two thereof the following substances:—
 - "Potassium hydroxide in substances containing more than 10 per cent. of potassium hydroxide (KOH)."
 - "Sodium hydroxide in substances containing more than 10 per cent. of sodium hydroxide (NaOH)."
- (b) by adding to Schedule Two thereof in appropriate alphabetical order the following substances:—
 - "Potassium hydroxide in substances containing more than 5 per cent. of potassium hydroxide (KOH)."
 - "Sodium hydroxide in substances containing more than 5 per cent. of sodium hydroxide (NaOH)."

POLICE OFFENCES (AMENDMENT) ACT 1908, AS AMENDED.—PROCLAMATION.

(L.S.) E. W. WOODWARD, Governor.

I, Lieutenant-General Sir ERIC WINSLOW WOODWARD, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my Proclamation, declare that Part VI of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act 1908, as amended, shall apply to—

Hydromorphinol (14-hydroxydihydromorphine), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing hydromorphinol;

Diampromide (N-(2-methylphenethylamino) propyl)-propionanilide), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing diampromide;

Phenampromide (N-(2-(1-methylpiperid-2-yl) ethyl)-propionanilide), or N-(1-Methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)-propionanilide), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing phenampromide;

Clonitazene (2-(p-chlorbenzyl)-1-diethylaminoethyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing clonitazene;

Etonitazene (2-(p-ethoxybenzyl)-1-diethylaminoethyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing etonitazene;

Phenoperidine (1-(3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing phenoperidine.

in the same manner as it applies to the drugs mentioned in paragraph (a) of sub-section (2) of section 18 of the said Act.

I hereby declare that this my Proclamation shall take effect on and from Monday, 5th March, 1962.

Signed and sealed this second day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

Department of Public Health, Sydney, September 1, 1961.

POISONS LIST AND REGULATIONS

Amendments to the Poisons List and the regulations under the Poisons Act were published in the N.S.W. Government Gazette on September 1, 1961.

The effect of these amendments is as follows:—

(1) Poisons List.

The entries for Potassium Hydroxide and Sodium Hydroxide in Schedule Two (Poisonous Substances) are being altered so as to provide that the percentages shown therein will be reduced from 10 to 5.

(2) Regulations.

- (a) Regulation 11B is being amended so as to provide that written authorities to buy, obtain, use or be supplied with Fluoroacetic acid or its salt and Thallium or its salts may be issued by the Director of State Health Services instead of the Director-General of Public Health.
- (b) Regulation 17(5) is being amended so as to provide that the percentages shown therein in regard to Potassium Hydroxide and Sodium Hydroxide will be reduced from 10 to 5.

As the result of the above amendments to the Poisons List and Regulations in regard to Potassium Hydroxide and Sodium Hydroxide, any products, such as oven cleaners, which contain more than 5 per cent. of such poisonous substances will now become subject to the provisions of Section 23(2) of the Poisons Act, which reads:—

"In the sale by retail of any quantity not exceeding two quarts of any poisonous substance which is a liquid, no person shall deliver or send out the same to any person except in a bottle or other container the outer surface of which is fluted vertically with ribs or grooves recognisable by touch."

They will also need to be labelled, "Warning—this substance is caustic."

Provision has been made, however, that the amendments of both the Poisons List and the Regulations in regard to Potassium Hydroxide and Sodium Hydroxide will not take effect until the expiration of six months from the date of publication in the Gazette (September 1, 1961).



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

LAW TO RESTRICT OWNERSHIP OF N.S.W. PHARMACIES

Only qualified pharmacists will be allowed to own and operate chemist shops under new legislation authorised by State Cabinet.

Cabinet has given permission for the Minister for Health, Mr. W. F. Sheahan, to prepare the legislation which will replace the existing Pharmacy Act.

Chemist shops owned by unqualified people before the legislation comes into force will be exempt from the new legislation; but these shops will have to be sold to qualified pharmacists when the owners die. The trustees or beneficiaries will have 12 months to sell out unless the Minister decides, after he receives individual applications, to grant them a longer period.

Chemist shops now owned by companies will not be affected while the companies continue to operate, but it is expected the companies will not be able to sell the shops or transfer control except to qualified pharmacists.

The Premier, Mr. Heffron, said the purpose of the measure was to give pharmacists encouragement and protection to establish and conduct their own businesses.

He said the Government felt pharmacists should not be adversely affected by the growth of company pharmacies or by businesses owned by unqualified people and conducted by hired registered men.

It was also proposed to prevent any unqualified person or any combination of unqualified persons from having any direct or indirect interest in the ownership and control of a pharmacy.

The only exemption would be where the interest was under a bill of sale or a mortgage.

A further restriction would be that no pharmacist or partnership of pharmacists could own or control more than one pharmacy.

Mr. Heffron said the legislation would prevent installation in a pharmacy of any automatic machine for the sale or supply of drugs or medicines.

It would prevent a pharmacy from being left in the control of unregistered assistants or apprentices while open for business.

Mr. Heffron also said the total membership of the Pharmacy Board would be reduced from nine to seven. Three of the members would represent the University of Sydney, the Friendly Societies' Association and the Minister for Health.

Disciplinary Power for Board

Terms of eligibility for registration as a pharmacist would be varied slightly.

The Pharmacy Board would be given disciplinary powers and allowed to sit as an open court on inquiries into applications for deregistration or for the disciplining of pharmacists.

Mr. Heffron said the Pharmacy Act, passed in 1897, has been amended several times. The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild and the Pharmacy Board had sought amendments and Cabinet felt it would be better to introduce a new Act.

Government authorities state that a large number of chemist shops in N.S.W. were owned and controlled by unqualified persons and companies which employed qualified staff.

The Vice-President of the N.S.W. Branch of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, Mr. W. Pinerua, said that at present any person, provided he had a registered pharmacist on the premises, could own, control and formulate the policy of a pharmacy. N.S.W. was the only State where this situation still existed.—"S.M.H."

N.S.W. CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Results of meeting held at Elanora Country Club on August 22:

Four Ball:

Winners: John Illingsworth (15)-John Smart (14), 44 points.

Runners-up: Ken Bickle (11)-Fred Moore (13), 43 points.

On count back from D. Ashcroft and Neil Bridgfoot, John Kavanagh and Brian Daly.

Winners:

A Grade: Brian Daly (1), 40 points.

B Grade: Paul Schneider (14), 38 points.

C Grade: Kevin Reid (27), 36 points.

Annual Meeting

The 13th annual meeting of the New South Wales Chemists' Golf Club was held at Elanora Country Club on August 22, when President Allan Weir presided over an attendance of 150 members.

On the opening of the meeting at 6 p.m., Hon. Secretary Ralph Bray read the minutes of the previous annual meeting. Treasurer Jim Halcrow followed by presenting his report, which was adopted.

President Allan Weir then addressed the meeting.

He said it had been a very eventful year for the club in that N.S.W. was the host State to the Australian Chemists' Golf Association's Carnival.

He thanked manufacturers and wholesalers for their magnificent support in assisting with the cost of the carnival. He congratulated the winners of the "A" and "B" Grade Championship. Special tribute was paid to the various officers of the club for their efforts in connection with the carnival. An appeal was made by him to the younger members to assist the club by encouraging its growth to replace the older members who were dropping out.

Commenting on the increase in players, he suggested that members should endeavour to speed up their play and to be sure always to concentrate on the game.

Life Membership.—As recognition of the wonderful job done by Jack Roberts in raising funds through raffles, the meeting unanimously decided to make him a life member.

Election of Officers.—In proposing Allan Weir as President, Vice-President Hymie Eizenberg thanked Allan for his support over the years, and hoped that he would continue as President for many years. He then proposed Allan Weir as President. Carried unanimously.

Vice-Presidents.—Retail: Hymie Eizenberg; Wholesale: As Bill Timmony had resigned from the position, it was declared vacant. Les Bevege was unanimously elected to the position.

Hon. Secretary.—Ralph Bray.

Hon. Treasurer.—Jim Halcrow.

Handicappers.—Laurie Skinner and Nev. Moore.

Publicity Officer.—Ron Howland.

Committee.—There were two vacancies on the wholesale side. Bob Gatlan and Denver Joyce were elected.

RETAIL

Warwick Rourke

John Young

John Gostelow

Roland Bennett

Jack Stormon

John Illingsworth

WHOLESALE

Bill Stanley

Bruce Grose

Jack Madigan

Bob Bowie

Bob Gatlan

Denver Joyce.

Annual Subscription.—The subscription was fixed at £2 metropolitan and 10/- country.

General Business.—David Campbell drew attention to the fact that at the previous meeting it was decided that a draw should be arranged for two meetings during the year.

President Allan Weir explained that the motion had not proved practicable, and after considerable discussion he formally moved that the previous motion be rescinded. Seconded by R. Bray.—Carried.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Vice-President Hymie Eizenberg spoke regarding cardboard badges for visitors, to enable members to identify visitors.

Club Badges.—Ron Cawood moved that the penalty clause for the non-wearing of badges should be enforced. He was supported in this regard by Denver Joyce.

The meeting closed at 6.35 p.m.

N.S.W. CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB Programme for 1961-62 Season

Thursday, October 19: Ryde, Parramatta.
Tuesday, December 12: Christmas meeting and dinner to be held at Cromer Country Club.
Thursday, February 15: Bonnie Doon.
Tuesday, May 1: Australian Golf Club.
Thursday, June 28: Concord Golf Club.

The Interstate Golf Carnival will be held in Melbourne from Sunday, March 18, to Friday, March 23, 1962. Applications for this carnival should be made to Ralph Bray, Secretary, at MA 9121.

THE GUILD

Annual Meeting

The thirty-third annual general meeting of members of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia (New South Wales Branch) was held in the Stawell Hall, 145 Macquarie Street, Sydney, on August 23, 1961, at 8 p.m.

Present.—There were 63 members present, and Mr. Leslie W. Smith, State President, occupied the Chair.

Country Members.—The Chairman extended a welcome to country members present from Newcastle and Goulburn.

Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts.—Mr. Smith said, "You have all received the Thirty-third Annual Report. I do not propose to go through it in detail, as you have, no doubt, read it. I would prefer the members assembled here to discuss the report rather than make many comments from the Chair. Our Merchandising and Publicity Campaigns have been carefully attended to by Mr. Pinerua and Mr. Cartwright, who are here to answer any questions you may have."

Counter Points.—This is written by Mr. Neil Smith. We are pleased to have him here tonight to discuss any suggestions with you.

Wrapping Paper.—During the year the special wrapping paper was introduced with great success.

Deposit on D. & P.—This recommendation from the Trade and Commerce Sub-committee was adopted by the full Committee. Cards were printed and distributed.

Price-cutting.—As you are well aware, certain open sellers continue to be cut.

Pricing Service.—This is a very helpful service indeed, and conveys information to you, as well as the changes in prices, weekly.

Hospital and Contract Dispensing.—Under this heading, reference is made to the Agency Agreement with the H.C. Fund and the M.B. Fund. This was the outcome of negotiations which continued for a very long time. As to hospital dispensing itself, this referred mainly to the country areas and the country hospitals, of course.

Public Relations.—Mr. Tennyson spent some time in Canberra.

"Guild House."—This was almost completed and we move in on September 15.

Staff.—Mr. Smith said he would like to pay a sincere tribute to the loyal staff. (Voices: "Hear, hear.") Each year they were snowed down with more and more work. They were working under most disadvantageous conditions, as there was lack of space, but the end was

now in sight. In the present office there is not even a sink in the area to wash up the cups.

Mr. Smith then called upon the Treasurer, Mr. K. W. Jordan, to second the motion.

Mr. Jordan said, "In seconding the motion for the adoption of the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1961, it is appropriate for me to refer particularly to the accounts and our State finances.

"Taking the income and expenditure account first: Our income for the year was £16,123/3/11 and expenditure was £16,182/14/1, resulting in a deficit of £59/10/2. This has been brought about mainly by two factors. Firstly, a rise in wages amounting to some £200 and, secondly, greatly increased postal and telephone charges of over £500. Our actual cost of posting price lists and weekly bulletins amounts to £2500. Incidentally, two years ago the cost was only £1300. That was, of course, before the increased rates imposed in the Federal Budget of 1959. At £5/5/- we supply the cheapest pricing service for pharmacy throughout Australia. Receipts for the merchandising and publicity project were £47,031/18/7 and expenditure was £43,592/8/2.

"Turning to the Balance Sheet, we have liquid assets of £23,766/6/- and, after including bonds, £2850, we have total quick assets of £26,616/6/-. Total assets stand at £31,098/17/9, with liabilities at £1458/9/3, thus the excess of assets over liabilities stands at £29,640/8/6.

"Finally, I would like to refer to that part of our report which mentions attendances at meetings. This does not reveal the true picture, as what with full Committee meetings, Sub-committee and Executive meetings and Suburban and Country Zone meetings, I personally have attended over 70 meetings in all. I pay tribute to President, Chairmen of Sub-committees and our Federal Delegates and Negotiating Officers for their untiring efforts on our behalf.

"In conclusion, Mr. President, in view of the notices of motions, which will be dealt with at a later stage, I would like to repeat that unfortunately we showed a loss on the year's trading and this after paying on your behalf the sum of £1603/11/9 to the P.A.T.A.

"It gives me much pleasure to second the motion for the adoption of the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts."

Mr. Smith then said, "The matter is now open for discussion."

Mr. Cavell Becher: "There is an item in the expense account for honorariums and gratuities. What is that for?"

Mr. Smith asked Mr. Feller to reply to this question.

Mr. Feller: "Do you want the actual breakdown?"

Mr. Becher: "Yes."

Mr. Feller: "I can't give you the exact figures, but I think it is quite time to speak frankly on this matter. I say to you, Mr. Becher, that office on the State Branch Committee is not a series of perks. I say there is not a member of the State Branch Committee who seeks any perk at all. It is some years since it was decided to recompense committeemen who devote their time and labour to the interests of Guild members generally. The basis of payment is that no member should be out of pocket on account of work performed by him on behalf of the 1500 members of this State Branch." (Applause.)

"When I first joined the Committee we did run it on a shoestring, but it has grown to a very big thing now. I can say I have given years of service to the organisation and my own business has suffered. Years ago men placed their services at the disposal of the Guild and did not receive honoraria. Your Committee of today is not looking for perks; in fact, honoraria were thrust on the recipients. No person should suffer for work done on behalf of Guild members.

"You know that competent and efficient staff are necessary to you all the time your doors are open. In some very small measure, the State Branch Committee



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

tried to underwrite some part of the extra expenses which come in the stead of service on the Committee.

"Members of the Committee should not be called upon to justify the principle in this regard. Questions on the matter should not be asked year after year. The amount involved would not pay for one permanent employee." (Continued applause.)

A member inquired: "I would like to know the set-up of 'Guild House.' Only a small amount is shown in the balance sheet, but the building must have cost a great deal of money."

Mr. Smith said: "The building is the property of the Federal Guild, not the State Branch. It is solely the property of The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, and is vested in the Federal Council."

Mr. Alan Watts: "How did we pay for it?"

Mr. Smith: "It is being financed through the Federal Office, which is providing the money."

Mr. Watts: "The State Branch pays the rent?"

Mr. Smith: "No, but we must pay the working and operating expenses. The Federal Council decided that each State Branch should be housed. Western Australia have their own property, which was purchased, and Adelaide have bought a block of ground and premises will be built on it. These State Branches live rent free, but they must, of course, pay all working expenses."

Mr. Pinerua: "Indeed we do not live free. Expenses have increased considerably. There is no rent, but maintenance, cleaning and all expenses of the property will be considerable. There will be a considerable increase on our present outlay."

Mr. Duncan Cruickshank: "Will the new building provide parking facilities, or toilet and other facilities for country members?"

Mr. Smith: "No; but we will keep that point in mind."

Mr. Bohun: "Are any floors let on lease?"

Mr. Smith: "The basement is let to a tenant."

Mr. Bohun: "Who gets the rent?"

Mr. Smith: "The Federal Council will get the rent from the tenant."

Mr. Ramsay: "You said that the Repat. occupies two floors. Is that the Repatriation Department or the Guild Repatriation Pricing?"

Mr. Smith: "Two floors will be occupied by our own employees engaged in pricing Repatriation Prescriptions. The Government itself will do the checking."

Mr. Stormon: "Regarding the Repatriation Agreement, have we any idea when this will reach finality? At the present we price on 1953 fees, which is not good enough. We have had no news yet of a new agreement. There is no mention of it in the report before this meeting."

Mr. Thomas: "It is a very complex problem, but I will try to bring you up to date. I will give you a broad outline. The position is that the Repatriation contract is unsatisfactory, as it is based on 1953 fees. In 1958 the Guild Federal Council approached the Department, pointing out it was uneconomic to proceed on the current figures, but the Government said it would like to unify both N.H.S. and Repat. systems of payment. A further conference was held, but it proved abortive. Then followed a further conference with the Department, when it was agreed that matters should be investigated along certain lines. They wanted to pay P.B.A. rates for Repatriation prescriptions if the items prescribed fell within the P.B. Scheme. For prescriptions which fell outside this the Guild wanted full private rates. Acting on those lines, the Guild prepared a draft agreement, showing these two methods of pricing, but negotiations broke down. A fresh agreement was then drawn up and submitted, but I can't forecast the outcome of it."

A member said: "I have been very interested in hearing that sufficient money is going into the Federal Council so that it can be invested in bricks and mortar, but

when do we see a Federal balance sheet? I have not seen one."

Mr. Smith: "An income and expenditure account of the Federal Council is given to the two Federal Delegates from each State."

Mr. Bohun: "If that is so, who authorises or approves the accounts of Federal Council?"

Mr. Smith: "The Federal Council itself authorises the expenditure. The accounts are audited and presented to the Federal Council."

Mr. Bohun: "But who authorises the Federal Council?"

Mr. Smith: "The Federal Council is the supreme governing body of the Guild. Out of your £10/10/- subscription the Federal Council takes 33½ per cent. They spend this money as they see fit and proper."

Mr. Bohun: "The Federal Council spend the money of all the States. Who authorises the expenditure?"

Mr. Smith: "They collect those moneys and no further authorisation is necessary. If you want to cavil, submit your complaints to the State Branch Committee. The Committee, if it considers the complaint is fit and proper, will send it along to Federal Council."

Mr. Cutler: "After all, surely we have enough confidence in the S.B.C. A copy should be forwarded by Federal Council to each State Branch Committee."

Mr. Smith: "The Federal Delegate in each State gets a copy which is available to the S.B.C."

Mr. Ramsay: "Isn't it a fact that the balance sheet is filed with the Federal authorities each year and you can get a copy for 2/6? The present way of not circulating the Federal balance sheet is not democratic."

Mr. Cruickshank: "We should trust our Committees and let them run their own affairs."

Mr. Smith: "The Editor of 'Counter Points' is here. Would you like to discuss anything about it?"

Mr. Long: "I would say, Congratulations to the writer of the articles. My staff read it with interest and they get something out of each edition." (Applause.)

Mr. Smith then introduced Mr. Neil Smith, the Editor of "Counter Points," to the assembly.

Mr. Neil Smith briefly addressed the assemblage on the use of "Counter Points." (Applause.)

The motion for adoption of the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts was put to the meeting and carried.

Presidential Address.—Mr. Smith then delivered his Presidential Address, entitled "Concentration." [Published in September issue "A.J.P." p. 908.—Ed.]

Nominations—State Branch Committee Election.—Mr. Smith announced that the following persons had been nominated for election to the State Branch Committee, and, as there were no more nominations than vacancies to be filled, he declared those persons duly elected to the State Branch Committee, namely: Messrs. C. D. Bradford, K. A. Cartwright, R. W. Feller, R. L. Frew, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford.

Election of Sub-committees.—It was resolved that the State Branch Committee be empowered to elect its own Sub-committees.

Auditors.—Messrs. Holt & Thompson were re-appointed.

Notices of Motion.—Mr. Smith said that two had been received. He read the notice of motion standing in the name of Mr. Sam Morris and then read the second notice of motion standing in the name of Mr. L. Ingamells.

Mr. Smith added that as both notices of motion had not been received in accordance with the rules, which provide for 30 days' notice (Rule 44, paragraph 4), they could not be discussed under the heading of Notices of Motion. However, he did not wish to stifle discussion of the subjects raised, but they could not result in a direction to the State Branch Committee, but he would take them on the grounds that, if carried, they would constitute recommendations.

The meeting approved this procedure.

Mr. Smith: "We will deal with Mr. Ingamells' motion first."

"That the N.S.W. Branch of the Guild increases its

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

subsidy to P.A.T.A. to bring it to the amount of £3/3/- per annum per member, such increase to be retrospective to July 1, 1961."

At this point Mr. Sam Morris said he wished to bring to the notice of the meeting that he intended to delete the final words from his motion, namely, "to the extent of three thousand and five hundred pounds (Aust.) (£3500) per annum."

Mr. Ingamells said: "I am not speaking for the P.A.T.A. against the Guild; on the other hand, I am not against the P.A.T.A., as both organisations are essential and should co-operate, but the S.B.C. is anti-P.A.T.A."

Mr. Smith: "That is not a proper statement."

Mr. Ingamells: "At the recent annual meeting of the P.A.T.A. every S.B.C. member present spoke against the P.A.T.A. Well, at the present time, the S.B.C. is apparently against the P.A.T.A., saying it is a waste of money. My motion is aimed at reconsideration of the views of the S.B.C., which say they would like to see the P.A.T.A. made more effective. I agree with that."

The P.A.T.A. had suffered from lack of funds. Thirty years ago it was paid £1/1/- per Guild member; then a discount had been taken off, bringing it down to 15/9 per Guild member. Now financial support had been cut out entirely by the Guild. The acquiring of new P.A.T.A. members was not a function of the P.A.T.A.; it was a function of the Guild. Who questions whether a line is a P.A.T.A. line when a traveller comes into the pharmacy?"

Mr. Sam Morris: "I question them."

Mr. Ingamells: "If the P.A.T.A. folds up, who polices prices maintenance, the Guild? It may be able to do so, but at very great expense. The P.A.T.A. is an organisation with existing machinery; it also protects wholesalers, and we are all dependent on wholesalers from time to time. The P.A.T.A. should concern itself with retail prices. The position is the P.A.T.A. will fold up if the Guild cuts out its financial support. I am very glad to hear Mr. Morris say he will delete the figures £3500. The Guild is fully able financially to pay £3/3/- per member. I move the resolution standing in my name."

Mr. Smith: "You should include the word recommend."

Mr. Ingamells: "Very well."

Mr. F. M. Davidson said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion. At present the P.A.T.A. had the power to protect the wholesaler. They had power over the wholesaler where he supplied abnormal amounts, without telling the P.A.T.A. about it.

Mr. Morris: "The Guild paid the P.A.T.A. £1600 last year. I would like to know how much was paid by the manufacturers and the wholesalers."

Mr. Thomas said he felt delighted at the even tenor of the meeting and the cool, calm, collected plane on which discussions were taking place. Many people were very prone to regard discussion about the P.A.T.A. in an emotional or sentimental way. All were tremendously attached to the P.A.T.A.

"I can say correctly," said Mr. Thomas, "that the State Branch Committee at no time wanted to put the P.A.T.A. out of operation. They were approached by the Guild to be modernised. The Guild had promised double support of the P.A.T.A. and free accommodation in 'Guild House.' Our desire was to get together and see how the P.A.T.A. could be restored to its former effectiveness. The position now is that an unfortunate clash has occurred where non-acceptance by the P.A.T.A. of our recommendations caused the clash. Are we prepared, without modification, to spend £1600 of the members' money?"

The motion passed at the P.A.T.A. annual meeting was then read:—

"This meeting deplores the unnecessary vituperative accusations levelled at the respective leaders of

our organisations; but we have absolute confidence in the ability and integrity of the State Branch Committee and the P.A.T.A. Council.

"We direct the P.A.T.A. to approach the Committee of the State Branch of the Guild with the object of generally examining the Constitution of P.A.T.A. with a view to altering it to make it a more virile organisation in line with the present pharmaceutical trading conditions and a report of progress on these lines to be forwarded to members of the Guild and P.A.T.A. within three months."

Mr. Bohun said he was not clear about the dispute. Mr. Thomas had said the P.A.T.A. was not like the old P.A.T.A. How did it come about there was any difference?

Mr. Thomas said the lines which were on the list in former days were big sellers in pharmacy and loss of them by means of the "stop" list was a serious matter. But now the lines denied to the pharmacist were a very small proportion of the daily turnover.

Mr. Bohun inquired: "If the P.A.T.A. is interested in the black list, how would you restore the position?"

Mr. Morris: "There was our suggestion at Newcastle that certain firms should put their lines on the P.A.T.A. list, as a display of good faith."

Mr. Morris then quoted a letter written by the Guild to the P.A.T.A. and the reply rejecting the Guild's suggestion about accepting certain lines.

"When you see the Guild has paid £1600 last year, we are double any of the others. Then I say the Guild is entitled to make requests to the P.A.T.A., as it pays the greater amount. I speak against the motion," said Mr. Morris.

Mr. Jordan said, as Treasurer, he must speak against the motion, because we did not know where we would get the money from to pay the P.A.T.A. a sum as quoted by Mr. Ingamells.

Mr. Ingamells said he had got it from the report of the Guild.

Mr. Jordan said the Guild expenses, when it moved to "Guild House," 199 Clarence Street, would be much higher. It would have to pay a higher amount in wages and also there would be the running expenses for "Guild House."

Mr. Pinerua said discussion could go on interminably with recriminations. Speaking from his knowledge of Guild affairs as Vice-President, he said: "We have a letter in our possession from the P.A.T.A. quoting the resolution passed at the P.A.T.A. annual meeting and setting out the names of the panel appointed to discuss matters further with the Guild; therefore this discussion should be terminated. The letter from the P.A.T.A. follows a direction from the P.A.T.A. annual meeting and until that matter is resolved Mr. Ingamells should withdraw his motion; also, Mr. Morris should withdraw his. If we do not come to an agreement, then we go back to the members."

Mr. Clark: "I come from Goulburn, and I am in favour of Mr. Pinerua's recommendations. No reply has been given to the question, 'What is the alternative to the P.A.T.A.; what happens when it is destroyed?'"

Mr. A. C. Fraser said he would be prepared to support Mr. Pinerua's suggestion, provided the Guild gave an assurance that finance would be found upon resumption of negotiations leading to agreement. "I am working for the benefit of pharmacy as a whole. The P.A.T.A. at the moment is a sound organisation; it is an effective organisation within the list. If we resume negotiations with the Guild it must be on the understanding that the Guild will provide funds to engage adequate P.A.T.A. staff. P.A.T.A. requires £5000 per annum, say, £3000 from the Guild as a very minimum."

A member said: "As a young member the P.A.T.A. means nothing to me. The £1600 paid by the Guild has kept it going. We must get new lines on the P.A.T.A. if it is to be any good at all. Only firms on the P.A.T.A. will maintain the prices."

Mr. Cox at this stage gave a lengthy dissertation on P.A.T.A. affairs generally.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Mr. Watts said he objected to hearing any motion discussed. He favoured discussions between the P.A.T.A. and the Guild, as directed by the P.A.T.A. annual general meeting. He asked that the two motions be withdrawn.

Mr. Cutler said he felt sure that a solution could be found to the difficulty. If negotiations failed, the matter could be recommitted to the members.

A member said: "At the P.A.T.A. annual general meeting, the way the motion was framed for the dissolution of the P.A.T.A. was a wicked thing. It should have been explained to the meeting that the Guild does not wish the P.A.T.A. to disband. I feel it disturbing to hear the same refrain; the Guild should not be put up as the only body which can make or break the P.A.T.A."

A member: "Mr. Ingamells' motion calls for a contribution by the Guild of nearly £5000. From what Mr. Fraser says, the manufacturers and wholesalers should pay more. N.S.W. is the only State in which the Guild pays a subscription per member to the P.A.T.A. The P.A.T.A. could collect its own subscriptions itself."

Mr. Ingamells: "When I submitted my motion I was not aware of the letter from the P.A.T.A.; that alters the position. I am concerned about what happens if the negotiations are protracted; what happens to the P.A.T.A.? Will the Guild continue the £1/1/- per member per annum until negotiations are concluded?"

Mr. Ingamells said he would be prepared to withdraw his motion and did so accordingly.

Mr. Ramsay: "Is the Guild going to resume negotiations with the P.A.T.A.?"

Mr. Smith: "The matter is in reverse. The P.A.T.A. is to approach us. The State Branch Committee is prepared to meet the P.A.T.A. representatives."

Mr. Morris: "The people in the country are concerned with the matter of the P.A.T.A. They think that the only democratic thing to do is to have a referendum. If you have a referendum, that's the finish of it."

Mr. Morris then moved the following motion:—

"That this Annual General Meeting of members of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, New South Wales Branch, hereby directs the State Branch Committee of the said Branch to take a referendum of members of the N.S.W. Branch to determine the following question:

"Whether or not the State Branch Committee of N.S.W. Branch of the F.P.S.G.A. should financially support the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of New South Wales (known as the P.A.T.A. of N.S.W.) out of the annual subscription of members of the New South Wales Branch of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia."

Mr. Cruickshank said: "I have much pleasure in seconding the motion. There is no necessity to have a big discussion on the matter. The referendum will solve the problem."

Mr. Clark: "I can't agree, if you are going to put the referendum on the paper."

Mr. Smith: "Both sides of the case will be presented."

Mr. Pinerua: "In the event of negotiations proving unsuccessful?"

Mr. Cruickshank: "How do we know what the position will be in a month's time?"

Mr. Matthews: "It can safely be left in the hands of the State Branch Committee."

Mr. Morris to Mr. Fraser: "Does the P.A.T.A. have funds to carry on meantime?"

Mr. Fraser: "Yes."

Mr. Morris to Mr. Cox: "Do the grocers selling P.A.T.A. lines on the General Section pay any fee?"

Mr. Cox: "No."

Mr. Pinerua pressed for the withdrawal of the motion as submitted. It should not come forward until negotiations between the Guild and the P.A.T.A. had been recommenced and until they had concluded.

Finally Mr. Morris amended his resolution to read:—"In the event of a breakdown in negotiations between the Guild and the P.A.T.A., that a referendum be held to decide the matter."

The motion was put to the meeting in its amended form and carried.

A member said there was a considerable amount of price cutting going on with Colgates toothpaste. Where chemists were selling 50 they would now sell one. The firm concerned should be given the big stick. Other lines, such as Lournay, should not be stocked. The firm should be given the treatment. Give toothpaste in particular the big stick.

A member then read a letter he had received from Rexona Pty. Ltd. concerning the cutting of toothpaste. The drafting of an appropriate reply was left in the hands of the Secretary.

Mr. Wilkinson said that the name of the Guild was long and unwieldy and it should be changed. He suggested the name should be "The Pharmaceutical Guild of Australia."

The time being 11 p.m., the Chairman declared the meeting closed.

STATE BRANCH COMMITTEE MEETING

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on September 14, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, K. W. Jordan, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, C. D. Bradford, K. E. Thomas and K. A. Cartwright.

Election of Officers.—**State President:** Mr. L. W. Smith was elected as State President.

Mr. Smith said: "Thank you very much for your renewed confidence in me. I will do my very best, as in previous years. I am particularly gratified at being re-elected, as we are moving into our new headquarters, 'Guild House,' which I have done all I could to bring to a successful completion."

Mr. Pinerua said: "I would very much like to congratulate you on this specific occasion. We have had our differences of opinion on occasions, but there has been a lot of friendship and real work, and that is a good thing for the Guild. This is the last occasion you will sit in this particular boardroom." (Mr. Pinerua was referring to the fact that this was the last meeting at "Science House.")

Mr. Pinerua congratulated all members of the State Branch Committee on their hard work on behalf of the Guild.

Vice-President.—Mr. W. F. Pinerua was re-elected.

Treasurer.—Mr. K. W. Jordan was re-elected.

Federal Delegate.—Mr. K. E. Thomas was elected as Federal Delegate.

Alternate Delegate.—Mr. R. W. Feller was elected as Alternate Delegate.

Election of Sub-committees.—It was resolved that all the Sub-committees listed be re-elected with the same personnel, as follows:—

Trade and Commerce: Messrs. K. W. Jordan, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, J. N. Young, K. A. Cartwright, R. L. Frew, L. W. Smith, W. F. Pinerua.

Dispensing: Messrs. W. G. Sapsford, L. W. Smith, K. E. Thomas, W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller.

Pricing: Messrs. K. E. Thomas, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, L. W. Smith, C. D. Bradford, P. R. Lipman, W. F. Pinerua, K. W. Jordan.

Industrial: Messrs. L. W. Smith, W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, R. L. Frew.

Board of A.C.A. Retailers' Shareholders: Mr. W. F. Pinerua, with the Chairman for the time being of the Trade and Commerce Sub-committee as alternate member.

Pharmacists (State) Conciliation Committee: Mr. L. W. Smith, regular member; Mr. R. L. Frew, alternate member.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Pharmacists (State) Apprenticeship Committee: Mr. L. W. Smith, regular member; Mr. R. L. Frew, alternate member.

State Liaison Committee: Guild Executive.

Representative on Health Week Council: Mr. C. D. Bradford.

Committee to Peruse Applications for Membership: Guild Executive.

Metropolitan Zone Committee: Messrs. J. N. Young, K. A. Cartwright, R. L. Frew, C. D. Bradford, W. F. Pinerua, P. R. Lipman, W. G. Sapsford.

Emergency Pharmaceutical Service (After Hours) Sub-committee: Messrs. R. W. Feller, K. A. Cartwright, K. W. Jordan, R. L. Frew, P. R. Lipman.

The N.S.W. Guild Publicity and Merchandising Fund Committee: Messrs. W. F. Pinerua, K. A. Cartwright.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Thomas reported that the meeting concerning repatriation matters, which was to have been held in Melbourne recently, did not take place. The Health Department representatives could not attend.

"Guild House," 199 Clarence Street, Sydney.—Official opening by Mr. W. F. Sheahan: Mr. Smith said that a letter had been sent to the Minister, asking him to officially open "Guild House" on Friday, November 10, 1961.

Annual General Meeting Held, August 23.—Mr. Jordan referred to letter from the P.A.T.A. of N.S.W., requesting the State Branch Committee to resume negotiations with the P.A.T.A. (Dealt with under the heading "Correspondence.")

Merchandising and Publicity Project.—Mr. Pinerua said the next Christmas promotion was going to deadline. Coloured pulls would be in subscribers hands well before time, so they could condition their buying accordingly, to obtain stocks for Christmas in plenty of time. The production would be an excellent one.

Mr. Jordan suggested that a special meeting should be held to discuss the questions raised by Mr. Feller and Mr. Dallimore's answers. We were not doing enough to advertise chemist-only products. Where a manufacturer was spending a lot of money, we should back him up by advertising by the Guild.

Mr. Pinerua said the survey, which is to be taken by the Federal Council, should be taken first.

Meeting Ryde-Eastwood Area.—Mr. Smith said he had attended the meeting in Tanner's Auditorium on August 21. There were more than 20 people present. It was a spirited meeting. The whole thing had been ironed out.

Dinner to Farewell Mr. Cameron.—Mr. Smith said the Executive had agreed to share the cost of a buffet dinner to be held on September 25, when the new Under-Secretary for Health, Mr. Rimes, would be present.

Reports of Sub-committees were presented as follows:—

(A) **Trade and Commerce**—

Yardley's Christmas Range: The Secretary reported that he had interviewed Mr. Campbell Horsfall, who was non-committal about the margins on Yardley's Christmas range. Mr. Campbell Horsfall had been informed that a further letter would be sent to him in January next on the matter.

Andrumin—Sampling: Mr. Smith said that Mr. Mason, of Andrews, had called in, showing the sample of four in a packet. It was decided not to oppose the sampling of Andrumin by Andrews Laboratories.

(B) **Dispensing.**—Mr. Sapsford reported that Mr. Beer, of the M.U.I.O.O.F., had phoned, asking that chemists should be permitted to collect for the Friendly Societies' Hospital and Medical Funds and also their Medicine Benefit Fund. He had been informed that the Guild could not officially recognise these funds, as it had already recognised the M.B.F. and the H.C.F.

It was decided that Mr. Sapsford should keep in contact with Mr. Beer.

Concerning a letter from a member, relating to the internal administration of the M.B. Fund, Mr. Sapsford said that the member should be informed to telephone Mr. Abbey. The Guild could not concern itself with matters of internal administration of funds.

(C) Pricing.—Further advertising by the German Scherings was proceeding; pamphlets showed the price. In Western Australia they were supplying doctors direct.

Smoothex.—This would be reduced in price.

Executive Meeting.—The report of the Executive meeting held on September 11 was received and the recommendations contained therein adopted.

The reports of the Sub-committees were received and adopted also.

Correspondence.—North and North-Western N.S.W. Pharmacists' Association, inquiring when another zone meeting would be held. The Secretary said a letter would be sent to the zone in accordance with the Executive recommendation.

Mr. L. R. Thomas, South Grafton, inquiring about a zone meeting to be held in the Far North Coast Zone and also a meeting of the Grafton pharmacists to discuss merchandising matters. It was decided to convey to Mr. Thomas the Executive's recommendation concerning a meeting at Grafton.

The P.A.T.A. of N.S.W., requesting the S.B.C. to resume negotiations with the P.A.T.A., suggesting Wednesday, September 20, or Wednesday, September 27, at 10.30 a.m., at the office of the P.A.T.A.

Mr. Smith said that neither date was suitable to Mr. Pinerua, who was now President of the Balmain Hospital Board of Directors.

It was decided that the Sub-committee to meet the P.A.T.A. consist of four persons, the Executive, plus Mr. Frew, the meeting to be held in the new Guild Boardroom at "Guild House" at night time.

From P.A.A., advising that the next P.A.A. meeting will be held in Perth from May 21 to 25, 1962.

Mr. S. J. N. Hibbard, Kellyville, asking for a ruling from the S.B.C. concerning the advertising of dispensing services. This matter to be referred to Mr. Pinerua.

New Members Elected.—Leslie George Brand, Lismore; Peter Cassimaty, Sydney; Barry Raymond Joseph Cirillo, Chullora; Ross Campbell Fyfe, Primbee; Paul Huolohan, Birmingham Gardens; Donald Edward McLeod, Liverpool West; Ricarde Gerarde Pluss, Liverpool; Richard Warren Tribe, Khancoban; Peter P. Wallace, Epping, and Peter Muir Wyllie, Terrigal.

Reinstatements.—James Taylor Allanson, Adamstown; John Rewa Bugler, Moree; Bede Donlon, Sylvania, and Michael Anthony Peters, Yagoona.

Pharmacy Act.—Mr. Pinerua said that the proposed new Pharmacy Act had been placed before Cabinet by the Minister. It had been referred to a Sub-committee for some proposed amendments.

Salutation by Telephone Attendant.—Mr. Jordan suggested that the switch attendant should acknowledge phone calls with the phrase, "Good morning, 'Guild House.'"

Opening of "Guild House."—It was reported that what the Executive had in mind was to open "Guild House" at 3 p.m. Catering to be done by an appropriate firm. Invitation cards to be issued.

Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.—Mr. Feller said we should send an official communication to the Society; a gracious letter thanking the Society for their assistance to the Guild over many years. The close association of the two bodies over a long period had been a great mutual benefit.—Agreed.

Country Meeting at Bathurst.—It was decided that Mr. Jordan and Mr. Frew should go to this meeting.

Furnishing of "Guild House."—The Executive was authorised to expend funds in the furnishing of "Guild House."

Vita Safe.—A mail order firm had been circulating a pamphlet to the public. It was decided to examine the circular.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.



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Ashmore, Miss J.	Mr. J. C. Urquhart, Hawthorn.
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Berg, Mr. E.	Mr. A. T. Chong, Bentleigh
Bolger, Miss E. L.	Mr. E. McClelland, Port Melb.
Boyd, Miss B.	Mr. G. K. Gunner, Glen Waverley
Branson, Mr. R. R.	Fairfield Hospital, Fairfield
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De Forest, Mr. R.	Mrs. M. E. Grant, Briar Hill
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Evans, Miss E.	Mr. J. Fairbairn, Mid. Brighton
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Graham, Mr. P. J.	Mr. R. O'Day, Rupanyup; Mr. T. A. Linton, Dunolly; Mr. A. E. Hands, Murtoa
Gurry, Mr. L. F.	Mr. G. Hutcheson, Edithvale
Hare, Mr. R. G.	Alfred Hospital, City; Morison's Pharmacy, Malvern
Hatherall, Miss M.	Mr. S. Hull, Glen Iris
Hain, Mr. L.	Mr. W. L. Pike, Camberwell; Mrs. I. M. Curry, Jordanville
Jacobson, Mr. B. L.	Mr. R. T. Benton, Alphington;
Jaggs, Mr. A. E.	Mr. C. S. Matthews, Middle Brighton
Janney, Mr. P.	Mr. G. C. White, Traralgon; Mr. D. C. Lumsden, Caulfield; Mr. E. T. Dean, Malvern; Mrs. M. A. Davis, Chelsea; Mr. E. C. McClelland, Port Melbourne.
Kustin, Mr. R.	Mr. R. W. B. Long, Preston; Mr. C. S. Widdicombe, Croydon; Mr. M. Wrobel, Moonee Ponds; Mr. T. S. Clark, Newport; Mr. V. A. Doquile, Yarraville; Mr. L. G. Rowbottom, Newport
Lalor, Miss P. C.	Mr. H. Clarkson, Brunswick; Mr. R. I. Hamilton, Preston
La Peyre, Mr. J.	Mr. R. Gorr, Shepparton
Lee, Miss B.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Bendigo
Lennon, Mr. C. B.	Mr. A. Bay, Pascoe Vale; Mr. A. Markov, Carlton; Westbreen Pharmacy, Westbreen; Mr. B. W. Fox, Sandringham
Lindsay, Mr. J.	Mr. J. B. Russo, Essendon
Llewellyn, Mr. B. J.	Estate R. K. McDonald, Sunshine; Mr. M. I. Larkin, Dandenong; Mr. D. W. Tattam, East Kew
McDowall, Mr. G. J.	Mr. E. F. Abfalter, Elmore; Mr. J. B. Russo, Essendon
McGannon, Mrs.	Queen Victoria Hospital, City; Mr. G. A. Saunders, Glenferrie
Miller, Mr. W.	Bannerman, Mr. J. R., Clayton; Mr. D. G. Paull, Blackburn
Milne, Mr. D. L.	Parkinson, Mr. R. M., Echuca; Mr. C. F. W. Sparre, Holmesglen; Mr. R. J. Griffiths, Teacoma; Master's Pharmacy, Castlemaine
Mitton, Miss R.	Mr. B. A. Gambetta, Mildura
Moloney, Mr. J.	Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Essendon; Miss B. A. Edwards, Footscray; Mr. F. Ryan, Brunswick
Morrison, Mr. I. G.	Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Giles Grigg, Ivanhoe

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VICTORIA—Continued

Reliever	Pharmacy
Murphy, Mr. J.	Mr. I. E. Russell, Ringwood; Mr. A. D. Hoogen, S. Yarra
Orford, Mrs.	Morieson's Pharmacy, Glenferrie
Panizza, Mr. H.	Mr. A. W. Wright, Oakleigh; Mr. J. F. Jury, Newport
Pearson, Mr. D.	Mr. H. Gorr, Kyabram
Pearson, Mr. W. A. . . .	Mr. L. Long, Windsor; Mr. F. W. Sammons, Black Rock; Mr. K. H. L. Mills, Edithvale; Messrs. Howell & Batchelor, Frankston
Phillips, Mrs. B. J. . .	Mr. C. W. Jackman, Ballarat; Mr. N. J. S. Turnbull, Toorak; Mr. J. G. Manning, Korumburra
Pusterla, Miss P. . . .	Mr. A. Bay, Pascoe Vale; Westbreen Pharmacy, Westbreen; Mr. H. C. Henshall, South Melbourne; Cummins' Pharmacy, Pascoe Vale
Ray, Miss J.	Mr. A. E. Tawton, Sale
Robbins, Miss R. F. . .	Miss P. A. Cooney, Gardenvale; Mr. L. V. West, Balclava; Mr. R. W. Wills, Middle Park
Rogers, Mr. P.	Napoli, Mr. J., West Melb.
Sampson, Mr. L. A. . .	Mr. B. Halperin, Elsternwick
Seafort, Mrs. O. . . .	Miss A. Sutherland, Geelong
Silverwood, Mr. L. . .	Mr. P. F. Minahan, Dandenong; Mr. K. R. Hall, Box Hill; Mr. L. R. C. Smith, Leongatha
Tobias, Mr. A.	Mr. H. C. Heenan, Edenhope
Whittaker, Miss	Miss Gibney, Broadford
Whitty, Miss M.	Mr. D. L. Nuttall, Kyabram; Mr. J. B. Norton, Warrnambool
Williams, Mr. B.	Westbreen Pharmacy, Westbreen; Mr. A. Markov, Carlton; Westbreen Pharmacy, Westbreen
Williams, Mr. G. A. . .	Mr. G. K. Gunner, Glen Waverley
Wright, Mr. P. A. . . .	Mrs. I. M. Curry, Jordanville
Young, Miss M. L. . . .	Mr. H. C. Henshall, S. Melb.

Mr. N. H. Wardle, who recently returned from abroad, has accepted an appointment with Mr. F. St. K. Uren, Hamilton.

Mr. G. B. Cleeve has resigned his position as manager, Merlynston U.F.S. Dispensary, and has accepted an appointment with Mr. K. N. Roberts, West Brunswick.

Mr. I. W. Clark, not Mr. I. R. E. Clarke, as published last month, will be in charge of Mr. A. R. Osbourne's pharmacy at 20 Edwards Street, Reservoir.

Miss Margaret Johnson has joined the staff of Barnett's pharmacy at Myrtleford.

Business Changes

Mr. D. P. A. Mayson advised having closed his pharmacy at 9 Hamilton Place, and transferred the business to 47 Hamilton Place, Mt. Waverley.

Messrs. F. C. G. & P. N. Pleasance, trading as Martin & Pleasance, advised the closing of their pharmacy at 180 Collins Street, Melbourne, as from September 30. The business will be transferred to 62 Chadstone Shopping Centre, Chadstone.

Mr. A. D. Hoogen advised change of address from 527 to 489 Toorak Road, South Yarra.

Mr. P. J. Dickason advised change of street number from 659 to 745 Centre Road, East Bentleigh.

Mr. D. F. Clark advised change of street number from 20 to 28 Napier Street, Essendon.

Messrs. H. W. Lawrence and S. M. Adams, trading as Witt's pharmacy, have transferred from 171 to 177 Chapel Street, Windsor.

The following pharmacies changed hands:

Mr. B. J. Hawkins, from Estate J. W. Dammary, 607 Hawthorn Road, East Brighton.
Mr. N. Washford from Mr. A. J. Broberg, 160 Ferguson Street, North Williamstown.
Mr. B. N. Smith from Mr. N. Maller, 86 Whitehorse Road, Ringwood.
Mr. B. J. Llewellyn from Estate late R. K. McDonald, 234 Hampshire Road, Sunshine.
Mr. D. A. Emonson from Mr. D. W. F. Bourne, 99 Elizabeth Street, East Coburg.
Mr. J. Napoli from Mr. B. H. West, 164 Gertrude Street, Fitzroy.
Mr. J. F. Isaac from Mr. S. D. Rose, 83a Cotham Road, Kew.
Mr. K. L. Hore from Mr. A. L. Hore, 7 Waverley Road, East Malvern.

New pharmacies opened at the addresses indicated:

Mrs. C. A. Hunt, Main Street, Mornington.
Mr. W. C. West, 91 Warren Road, Mordialloc.

Birth.—Wastell (Hannaford).—On August 24, to Jock and Babette—a son (Rohan Michael).

NEWLY REGISTERED VETERINARY SURGEONS

The following were registered as veterinary surgeons at the September meeting of the Veterinary Board of Victoria:—

Robert Borland,
Percy Edwin Sykes.

POISON CENTRE

It was announced in the daily press on September 14 that a 24-hour poison information centre will be established soon at the Royal Children's Hospital.

The Minister for Health (Mr. Mack) made the statement at the annual meeting of the Children's Hospital on the afternoon of September 14.

THEFT OF CAMERAS

Keep Serial Numbers as Evidence of Ownership

Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. has passed on to P.D.L. a suggestion aimed at facilitating the return of stolen cameras to rightful owners. The company's letter reads:—

"The Police Department have reminded us that in order to give the best chances of recovery serial numbers of cameras should be recorded and produced to the police when advising losses by burglary.

"There is the further point that prosecution cannot always be pinned on to the accused unless evidence of ownership can be established by quoting serial numbers."

UNREGISTERED RAT POISON

Sale Brings Fine

At the Brunswick Court of Petty Sessions on July 28, 1961, Houghton & Byrne (Vic.) Pty. Ltd., of 20A Nicholson Street, East Brunswick, was proceeded against on two charges of breaches of the Fungicides Act:—

- (1) That it sold rat poison which was not registered under the Fungicides Act, and
- (2) that it sold rat poison which did not comply with the prescribed standards.

The company was convicted on both charges, and a fine of £5 with £7/12/- costs was imposed on the first charge and £5 with £5/5/- costs on the second charge.

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Pill Spatulas—5 in. blade.

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VICTORIA—Continued

The Rat Poison Regulations, made under the Fungicides Act, require that for Coumarin type rat poisons there shall be not less than 0.025% and not more than 0.1% of the active ingredient.

Analysis had shown in this particular case that the product in question contained 0.52% by weight of the active ingredient.

MR. N. C. MANNING RETIRES FROM OFFICIAL PHARMACY

Mr. N. C. Manning, President of the Pharmacy Board, and Lecturer in Pharmaceutics in the Victorian College of Pharmacy, has announced his retirement from these offices.

Mr. Manning, with his wife and family, are planning to leave Melbourne for the United Kingdom on November 21. They will be absent for an indefinite period, but for at least one year.

At the September meeting of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. Manning gave notice of his resignation as from the date of the November meeting. In the circumstances there will be an extraordinary election to fill the vacancy at the same time as the annual election of two members of the Board in February, 1962.

During Mr. Manning's absence his pharmacy on the Flinders Street Station Concourse will be carried on by his partners—Mr. J. D. Collie and Mr. M. V. Manger.

High tribute was paid to Mr. Manning by his colleagues on the Pharmacy Board for the outstanding work he had done in pharmacy.

Mr. Manning was first elected to the Pharmacy Board in 1952.

UNVEILING MURAL

College Dean Honoured

The unveiling of the mural painted by the noted Australian water-colour artist Leonard Lloyd Annois will take place in the Assembly Hall, Victorian College of Pharmacy, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, on Monday, October 9, at 8 p.m.

The unveiling ceremony will be performed by the Premier, the Honourable Mr. H. E. Bolte, M.L.A.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, at its September meeting, resolved that the mural be named the "Sissons Mural" to perpetuate the name of Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Lecturer and Dean of the College since 1920.

Past and present students will be delighted to know that the name of Mr. Sissons will be enshrined within the College in this manner. All are agreed that the tribute is more than justified.

It is particularly fitting that this form of recognition should be chosen. The mural, by symbolic treatment, portrays the genesis, evolution and growth of pharmacy from the earliest days to the present. The History of Pharmacy is one of the great loves in the life of Mr. Sissons.

The ceremony will take place at 8 p.m., and after the unveiling, refreshments will be served.

Members and past students are invited to attend.

OBITUARY

Alan Laurie Cunningham

The death occurred suddenly on September 10 of Dr. Alan Laurie Cunningham, well known and widely respected in pharmaceutical circles.

Alan Cunningham commenced his pharmaceutical career in 1912. In that year he was apprenticed to Mr. J. I. Cunningham, Echuca. He enlisted in the First

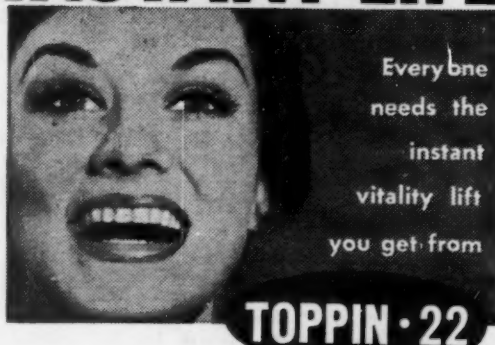
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VICTORIA: George Elliott, 245 Swan Street, Richmond. 42-4116.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Doug Toppin, 27 Rowlands Road, Hilton. 57 5184.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Geoff Martin & Son, 83 Brisbane Street, Perth. BF 1791.

Note to Victorian Chemists:

TOPPIN 22 is now available in Victoria and advertising commences on July 12th.

A.I.F., and after his discharge qualified and was registered by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He returned to Victoria and was registered by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria in 1919.

After settling down he conducted pharmacies at Kew and Footscray.

From an early period in his career he was interested in the activities of Sigma Co. Ltd. He became a member, and in 1931 was appointed to the Board of Directors. He was Chairman of Directors of the company in 1941-43, 1955-1957. He was recently re-elected to the position, and held it at the time of his death.

Alan Cunningham led an active life almost until the date of his death. He will be greatly missed by his many friends and colleagues. He gave willingly and liberally of his time and talents to the movements with which he was associated.

We extend our deepest sympathy to members of his family who survive him.

Floris Agnes Bartram

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Floris Agnes Bartram (Beaumont), which occurred this month. Mrs. Bartram was apprenticed in 1917 to Mrs. Jane B. Henry, Victoria's first woman pharmacist. She was transferred later to Mr. W. A. London, Bendigo, and later still to Mr. M. J. Collins.

She was registered in January, 1922. For a number of years past Mrs. Bartram conducted a pharmacy in North Road, Gardenvale. For some time she had been in indifferent health.

We extend to relatives who survive her our sincerest sympathy.

Philip John Fitzgerald Winch

The death of Mr. Philip John Fitzgerald Winch this month severs another link with early Victorian pharmacy.

Mr. Winch was registered in July, 1920. His apprenticeship with Philip J. Winch of Balaclava was transferred to Mr. C. F. Williams in 1912 and was later interrupted by war service.

Practically throughout his business career Mr. Winch conducted a pharmacy at Clarendon Street, South Melbourne.

Warburton Arthur Balzary

We regret to report the death of Mr. Warburton Arthur Balzary, which occurred suddenly on September 9.

Mr. Balzary was apprenticed to Mr. C. H. Shelley, of Yea, in 1919. Subsequently he transferred to Mr. A. V. Dawson, and later to Mr. J. W. Nobbs, of Footscray. He was registered in October 1929.

Mr. Balzary at the time of his death was conducting a pharmacy at 468 Church Street, Richmond. He was widely known and respected in the area, having taken an active part in civic affairs of the district.

He is survived by a widow and a son who is at present enrolled as a student of the College of Pharmacy. To all the surviving members of the family we extend our sympathy.

Harold Thomas Henry Creswell

The death of Harold Thomas Henry Creswell occurred in tragic circumstances on September 6.

Mr. Creswell qualified in Victoria and was registered in 1958. He was apprenticed to Mr. F. G. Nicholas, of Port Melbourne, and later to Mr. B. J. Hawkins. He took an active interest in military affairs and took up a short-time commission with the R.A.A.M.C. He was killed in an air crash at Ferntree Gully while on a training flight.

Mr. Creswell, who was attached to the pharmaceutical staff of the Medical Directorate, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, was well known and liked by staff and

VICTORIA—Continued

students of the College of Pharmacy, where he gave his services as a part-time demonstrator in Pharmaceuticals.

We extend our deepest sympathy to members of his family.

Ida Tait

We regret to report the death of Mrs. Ida Tait (nee Williams), which occurred on September 19.

Mrs. Tait was apprenticed to Mr. W. S. Dyer, Toorak, in 1916 and qualified in June, 1921.

She conducted a pharmacy at South Yarra for a number of years, and had been in ill health for some time.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at the College of Pharmacy, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, on September 13, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. N. C. Manning (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, K. E. Hartley, W. R. Iliffe, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary) and R. H. Borowski (Deputy Registrar).

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with included the following:

From several chemists notifying accidental loss of Dangerous Drugs.

To a student advising in reply to a query, that provision existed in the Pharmacy Regulations for recognition of practical training done outside of Victoria.

From the Department of Health forwarding copy of report of the Government of Australia for the year ending 1960, on the working of the International Treatise on Narcotic Drugs.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:

Registrations Approved: Harry Kruger (Ph.Cl.W.A., -/3/1961), Bryan Carrol Pearson (Ph.Bd.N.Z., 9/6/1959), Francis Chapple Graham (Ph.Bd.S.A., 20/5/1961).

Names Restored to Register: Howard Niel Broberg, John Ernest Bullock.

Erasures by Death: Warburton Arthur Balzary, Floris Agnes Beaumont (Mrs. Bartram), James Francis Brumby, Philip John Fitzgerald Winch, Harold Thomas Henry Creswell.

Erasures After Board Inquiry Under Section 103 Medical Act 1958: Myer Abzatz, Richard Ernest Brothie.

Appointment of Relievers: 67.

Appointment of Managers: 9.

Approval of Premises for Practical Training: 40.

Dangerous Drugs Licences in Hospitals: 5.

Dangerous Drugs Licences—Wholesalers: 2.

Poisonings Reported: Barbiturates, three (one non-fatal); Carbromal, one (non-fatal); Chloral Hydrate, one (fatal); Paraldehyde, one (fatal).

Instructions for Treatment of Cyanide Poisoning.—A report was presented by the President and Mr. Callister on proposed amendments of the Cyanide Treatment Chart issued to industrial establishments using cyanide. The recommendations in the report were adopted, and it was resolved that the Department of Health be advised that the Board favours the suggestion that factories in which cyanide is stored or used should be required to provide for use in case of emergency, a standard set of materials required for treatment of cyanide poisoning.

Inspectors' Reports.—Reports from the Board's inspectors were considered, and it was resolved:

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That legal proceedings be instituted against a chemist who was absent from his pharmacy on three occasions when an inspector called.

That legal proceedings be taken against two other pharmaceutical chemists for failure to record transactions in Dangerous Drugs and other breaches of the Dangerous Drugs and Pharmacy Regulations.

That a pharmaceutical chemist who had sold a Specified Drug to an inspector be prosecuted for this and other offences which were effected.

Poison Week Campaign.—The President referred to the campaign initiated by the Board in 1960. From reports received he said it appeared that this had had some effect. Circulars were sent to all pharmaceutical chemists and to dealers in poisons and poisonous substances, requesting them to advise every purchaser to keep poisons and poisonous substances and preparations out of the reach of children. It was resolved that a similar campaign be conducted this year.

Amending Poisons Bill.—The President and Registrar reported on discussions which had taken place with the Parliamentary draftsman and the Health Department officers during the month, in regard to the draft amending Bill. The President said with the progress made that he was hopeful that the Bill would be introduced and passed during the incoming session of Parliament.

Mathematics as Prerequisite for Entry.—The President reported on an interview which he, Mr. Baird and the Dean of the College had with Dr. Radford and two of his officers of the Educational Research Institute. This had been a very interesting interview. The majority of opinion was that caution should be exercised in any approach to the proposal that Mathematics should be prescribed as a compulsory subject for entry to the Pharmacy Course. In view of this, it would be wise to defer immediate action to amending the regulations in the manner discussed at recent meetings. The report was received.

Resignation of President.—The President notified the Board officially that he intended to submit his resignation as from the date of the November meeting of the Board. On November 21, he and his family will be leaving Victoria for the United Kingdom, and would be away for at least 12 months.

Mr. Manning said he had enjoyed every minute of his time on the Board and as lecturer in Pharmaceutics in the College of Pharmacy. He felt he had been a gainer and not a loser by his association with the Board and the College. He had greatly enjoyed the fellowship which developed, and he knew he would greatly miss the friends with whom he had been working for so long.

Mr. Callister said the Board members were greatly indebted to their President, and had nothing but admiration for the work and effort and the quality of the work which Mr. Manning had done.

Mr. Baird supported Mr. Callister's remarks. Every member had the greatest admiration for what he had done for the Board and for the College. Mr. Manning's energy, initiative, experience and dynamic personality had been invaluable in the important work of the Board over a number of years.

Mr. Braithwaite said that Mr. Manning, when in the future he looked back over his period of service, would be conscious of the mark he had made on Victorian pharmacy, not in one aspect alone, but in many. The work that had been accomplished required a man of Mr. Manning's mental and physical capacity. They would all remember for a very long time his friendship and his contribution to the advancement of pharmacy in Victoria.

The Board resolved that the holding of an extraordinary election to fill the vacancy on the Board created by Mr. Manning's retirement be deferred in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations until the date of the ordinary election in February 1962.

Pharmacology Examinations.—The report of the examiners on the Pharmacology examinations (Pharmacy

VICTORIA—Continued

IV) was submitted. This indicated that 106 entered for the examination and 87 passed. Those who had failed would be eligible to proceed to a Supplementary examination on October 4. They had been notified that it was necessary for them to pass in this subject before being eligible to proceed to the final examination.

Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.—A report of a meeting of the Medico and Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee held during the month was tabled. The President said copies had been sent to all Board members. Mr. H. A. Braithwaite was Chairman of the meeting. A number of subjects of mutual interest were discussed. In addition to the Board representatives there were representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society and Guild. Among the matters discussed were dispensing of prescriptions in original packs and the regulations relating to the inscribing of pensioner prescriptions under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act. On behalf of the Board it was pointed out that the requirements of Victorian law, that prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs and Specified Drugs should bear the name and address of the patient, would be enforced.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement and accounts totalling £1935/17/8 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 2.50 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at the College of Pharmacy on September 6 at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. F. W. Johnson (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. I. K. Lloyd, L. Long, C. B. MacGibbon, K. Ramsay, C. P. A. Taylor, G. K. Treleaven, F. C. Kent (Secretary), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary) and R. H. Borowski (Assistant Secretary).

Enrolment of Students.—The Secretary reported that 130 students had been conditionally enrolled for the First Year Course 1962. These enrolments would be confirmed when students presented evidence of having passed the Matriculation Examination. All had been advised that they would not be required to attend before a Selection Committee as in previous years. There would, however, be an interview with the Dean, or with a member of the College staff, before actual commencement of lectures.

Lecturer in Pharmaceutics.—The President said that advertisements for the position of Lecturer in Pharmaceutics (including Microbiology) had appeared in overseas Journals, but up to the date of the meeting no application had been received.

Pharmaceutical Dose Book.—The Secretary advised that a revised edition of the Pharmaceutical Dose Book was now off the press. Two thousand five hundred copies had been purchased by Sigma Co. Ltd. for distribution to medical practitioners and Fourth Year students of the College.

Copies were now on sale through wholesale drug houses, booksellers, and from the Society.

Vick Merchandising Lectures.—It was reported that three lectures of the course had been delivered to members. Attendances were good and the material of high standard. Arrangements were proceeding satisfactorily for the introduction of the subject to the curriculum in 1961.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled and the following letters were dealt with:

From a chemist inquiring if objection was taken to the use of the words 'Family chemist for three gener-

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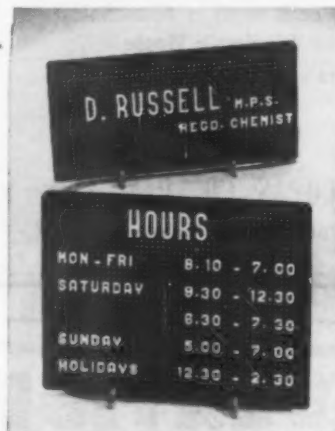
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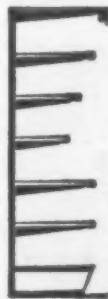
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VICTORIA—Continued

ations" in connection with an advertisement. Council resolved that it saw no objection to the words as such.

From the Assistant Superintendent, Royal Melbourne Hospital, suggesting that information concerning side-effects of drugs should be included in future edition of "Prescription Proprietaries Guide." After some discussion, it was resolved that Dr. Wallace's suggestion be referred to the Australian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd.

To a chemist in a country town, advising that members of the Hospital Dispensing Committee would be pleased to attend a conference between the local chemists and the Committee, if this was arranged, to discuss problems arising from the agreement to supply pharmaceutical services at the hospital.

To Mr. A. C. Fraser, congratulating him on appointment as Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Election of New Members.—

Full Member: Ronald George Medlow, Elwood.

Student Member: John David Osborn.

Education Committee.—Mr. Ramsay, Acting Chairman of the Education Committee, reported on the meeting held on August 17. At this meeting a memorandum from the Pharmacy Board concerning the Third Year Syllabus was received and discussed. The Committee recommended that a sub-committee of the Council should meet the representatives of the Board to discuss the matters raised.

The Committee considered the recommendations of the Dean in reference to the appointment of visiting Lecturers to deal with special aspects of pharmaceutical practices in connection with lectures in Forensic Pharmacy. It recommended that the proposals of the Dean be adopted. The Council considered the recommendations and resolved to make several suggestions in regard to them.

Mr. Ramsay said the Committee had dealt with the question of Scholarships. It recommended to the Council that an offer from Merck, Sharp and Dohme to give a Scholarship of £250 for four years be accepted. It further recommended that a sub-committee be appointed to consider their offers.

Lecturer in Commercial Pharmacy.—The Secretary reported on inquiries which had been made in regard to the availability of a Lecturer in Commercial Pharmacy from the Faculty of Commerce at the University of Melbourne. This was approved, and the Secretary was authorised to proceed further.

The report was received and adopted.

Social Committee.—Mr. Long reported on a meeting of the Social Committee held during the month. Copies had been distributed to members of the Council. The principal matter dealt with was the unveiling of the Mural. The Honourable the Premier had been invited to perform the ceremony, and they were awaiting his reply. The comments of the artist, Mr. Len Annois, in regard to the mechanics of the unveiling were considered, and the Committee's recommendations were presented to the Council. Report adopted.

At a later stage in the meeting it was resolved that the Mural should be named the *Sissons Mural*, in recognition of the lifetime of devoted service to the College given by their Dean.

Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.—The President reported that the meeting of this Committee was held on August 31. Members had received copies of the report of the meeting at which Mr. H. A. Braithwaite was Chairman.

Discussion took place on the question of labelling of containers of dispensed medicines with the name of the drug and of the confusion which could arise from the

increasing use of abbreviations, such as—*l.a.s.* (label as such).

Another matter discussed was the provisions under the National Health Act that a pensioner's prescription was acceptable if it contained the pensioner's number, without giving the address. The Pharmacy Board, however, had indicated that Victorian Law required the name and address of the patient to be written on all prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs and Specified Drugs.

The report was formally received.

Lecturer in Pharmacology.—The President reported that members of the Executive met Mrs. Ransom and the Dean on September 4, and now recommended that Mrs. Ransom be appointed as Lecturer in Pharmacology, Third Year Course commencing May 21, 1962. This recommendation was adopted.

Dispensing of Eye-Drops.—Letters from Dr. Byron L. Stanton and Mr. H. E. R. Barker were received and considered, and it was resolved that this subject be listed for further consideration at the next meeting of the Council.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.—Communication from the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia was received. This notified that the next Conference would be held in Perth commencing May 21, 1962. The details were noted, and it was agreed that consideration be given urgently to the submission of items for inclusion in the Agenda.

The meeting terminated.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 435th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18 Saint Francis St., Melbourne, on September 20, at 9.45 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Chairman), Messrs. W. J. Cornell, D. A. Lees and T. G. Allen (Secretary).

Increase of Chemists' Indemnity Covers.—The Secretary said there had been an excellent response to the letter signed by the Directors urging members with less than £5000 chemists' Indemnity Insurance cover to increase their covers to £5000 at least. At this date a total of 380 renewals had been received for the year 1961-1962, and of these 85 had increased their C.I. Policies to £5000 or more. Only eight members had retained their lower covers. The remainder of the renewals in hand were for covers of £5000 or more.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:

From the Secretary of the Victorian Branch of the Guild, advising that the "Notes for Relieving Pharmacists" had now been printed and distributed to Guild members in Victoria. The Guild Committee was appreciative of the co-operation and assistance rendered by P.D.L., firstly in passing on the idea and then in bringing it to a successful conclusion.

From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia drawing attention to the next meeting of the Association to be held at Perth from May 21 to 25, 1962.

To the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, forwarding 150 copies of the P.D.L. booklet, "On Going Into Business," for distribution to persons interested who would be attending the lecture by Mr. Norman F. Keith at the College of Pharmacy on September 18.

Following a burglary at a pharmacy when some cameras were stolen, a member had increased his burglary insurance cover. Dealing with the theft of cameras, Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. advised that the police department had reminded the company that, in order to give the best chances of recovery, serial numbers of cameras should be recorded and produced to the police when losses by burglarly were notified.—Publicity to be given to this matter.

VICTORIA—Continued

A suburban member had been the victim of a burglary and fire during the month. The Chairman said it appeared as though this might have been one of the recent series of fires in the south suburban area attributed to a "fire bug."

To the Branch Secretaries asking that the usual annual returns be forwarded so as to reach the head office by October 11.

The Queensland Branch Secretary advised that the Branch office in Queensland would be in a position to duplicate a suggested communication to non-members, drawing attention to P.D.L. and Chemists' Indemnity Insurance.

The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Mrs. Fay E. Jonas, Springvale; Mrs. Anne E. Rumpf, Ormond; Messrs. Michael K. Darcy, Geelong; Kevin M. Fitzsimon, Fawkner; William G. Little, Geelong; and Brian J. Llewelyn, Sunshine.

Legal Advice.—Inquiries handled during the month dealt with (a) liability for loss of camera in post, (b) conditions of lease applicable to change of location, and (c) injury sustained by employee during lunch period.

Claims.—No new claim had been reported since the previous meeting. Matters then in hand were proceeding satisfactorily towards settlement.

Financial.—In the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Lees presented the monthly financial statement. Accounts totalling £5629/11/2 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 11.45 a.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on September 5, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. L. C. Davies (Vice-President—Chairman), Messrs. J. W. D. Crowley, A. K. Lloyd, S. M. Adams, J. K. Gosstray, H. B. Grinlington, G. Carter, G. W. Siebler, H. Marks, A. W. Cocking, H. C. B. Henshall, H. Shilton, W. J. Langtry, J. F. Scown, J. I. Richards, M. Lee, S. Gandolfo, V. J. Archdeacon, K. D. Liddell, D. L. McColl, Miss R. MacGillivray, W. J. Wright (Secretary), and Miss B. Wilson.

Welcome to New Members.—The Chairman welcomed Messrs. Liddell, Gandolfo and Richards as new members of the Committee. Mr. M. Lee, who was elected to the Committee for the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was elected, was also welcomed by the Chairman.

Correspondence.—Letters from the N.S.W. and Queensland Branches, agreeing that the suggestion that interstate delegates would be welcomed at S.B.C. meetings resulted in a suggestion that the question of an exchange of minutes between the States be considered by the Executive.

A letter of thanks from Mr. A. O. C. Blake for the good wishes and action taken on Mr. Blake's retirement was read to the meeting.

The minutes of the Federal Executive meeting of July 16 were read.

Federal Report.—The Federal Report prepared by Mr. Keith under two headings, "Sydney Newspaper Article" and "Federal Executive Meeting," was read by the Chairman.

Sydney Newspaper Article.—During the month a Sydney newspaper produced the poster and article on Free Medicine as shown to the meeting. This was a

complete fabrication, and was promptly denied by Guild representatives. Public Relations Department succeeded in preventing other States copying the Sydney paper, and notified the Health Department of the error.

Federal Executive Meeting.—The Federal Executive has met in Sydney and dealt with many routine matters.

Discussion took place on the meeting to take place early in September between the Guild negotiators and Repatriation Department, when it is hoped to finalise revision.

Standing Committee is to meet early in September, and the very large agenda may not be completed.

N.S.W. Guild building was inspected—although not complete; good progress has been made, and the N.S.W. Repatriation Pricing Bureau is already in occupation on floors 2 and 3 (this pricing section does Repatriation scripts for all Australia except Victoria).

Burnie Paper Mill contract with the Guild has now been signed.

Unofficial talks between Guild representatives and Health Department representatives give hope of many improvements, and an early official approach is to be made again asking for reconstitution of the Standing Committee.

District Remits:

District No. 3—Asian Student.—Mr. Adams moved that the Executive investigate the possibility of official pharmacy sponsoring an Asian pharmacy student for the Victorian pharmacy course; this motion was seconded by Mr. Lloyd. There was considerable discussion on this subject, and Mr. Langtry suggested that the promotion should be on a Federal basis. Mr. Henshall offered to make inquiries during an overseas visit and report to the November meeting. It was finally decided that a remit should be sent to Federal Council asking that the suggestion be carried out.

District No. 10.—This district's remit expressed the view that action should be taken by the Guild to obtain an Act of Parliament to make a binding contract between the Department of Health and the chemist.

District No. 23.—Mr. Siebler moved that James Hare & Co. and Potter and Moore be asked to state their policy in the distribution of their lines, through channels other than chemists and large departmental stores. The motion was seconded by Mr. Marks and carried.

Medico Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee Report.—Mr. Adams reported that this Committee had met on August 31 at the College of Pharmacy. He stated that the subject of C.S.L. had been fully discussed, and moved that the Executive formulate plans for a meeting with C.S.L. Business Manager to discuss all commercial aspects of products for human consumption. This motion was seconded by Mr. Grinlington and carried. He also mentioned other subjects discussed, including the new Poisons Act and labelling of kerosene containers.

New Members Elected.—Mr. and Mrs. P. H. and E. R. Bath, Melbourne; Messrs. N. Mashford, Nth. Williams-town, and B. J. Llewelyn, Sunshine.

Re-entered.—Mr. B. J. Hawkins, East Brighton.

Branches.—The following branches were recorded: Mr. A. S. H. Cattanach, Glenroy; Mr. A. Bay, Pascoe Vale; Mr. W. J. Shaw, Moe; and Mr. D. G. Paull, Blackburn South.

Competitor of Metrecal.—Mr. Henshall reported that a firm of grocers was bringing out a new line to compete with Metrecal, and suggested that Trade and Commerce Committee examine the possibilities of consolidating our position in relation to Metrecal. Mr. Carter reported that this was already under way.

Local Government Acts.—Mr. Lloyd moved that State Office obtain copies of all Government legislation relating to pharmacy, and all amendments and alterations be obtained and kept up to date by the State Office. This motion was seconded by Mr. Carter and carried.

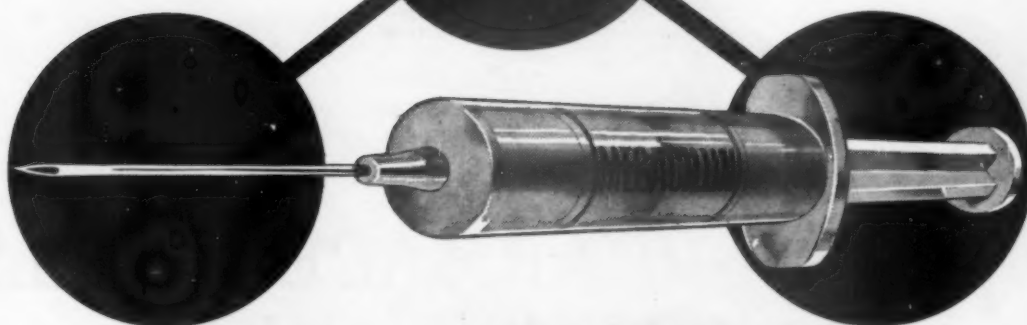
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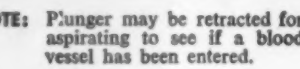


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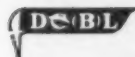


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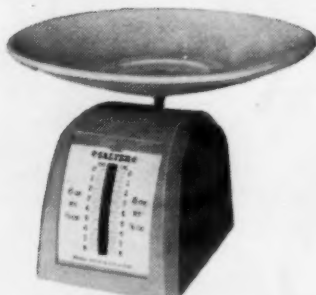
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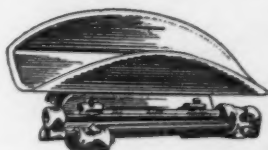
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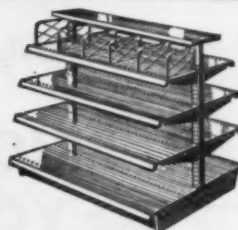
PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED

ANNUAL ELECTION

It is hereby notified that an Election will be held to fill TWO ORDINARY VACANCIES on the Board of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited and to elect an Auditor on the 22nd day of November, 1961. The retiring Directors are Messrs. Walter James Cornell, of Ballarat, and Norman Cyril Cossar, of Kew. Monday, the 30th day of October, 1961, has been appointed as the day of nomination. Nomination papers of candidates for the offices of Director and Auditor must be lodged or delivered by post with the Secretary at the registered office of the Company, Fourth Floor, "Guild House," 18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for nomination. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, a POLL will be taken on the 22nd day of November, 1961.

V. G. MORIESON,
Returning Officer.

Melbourne, September 30, 1961.



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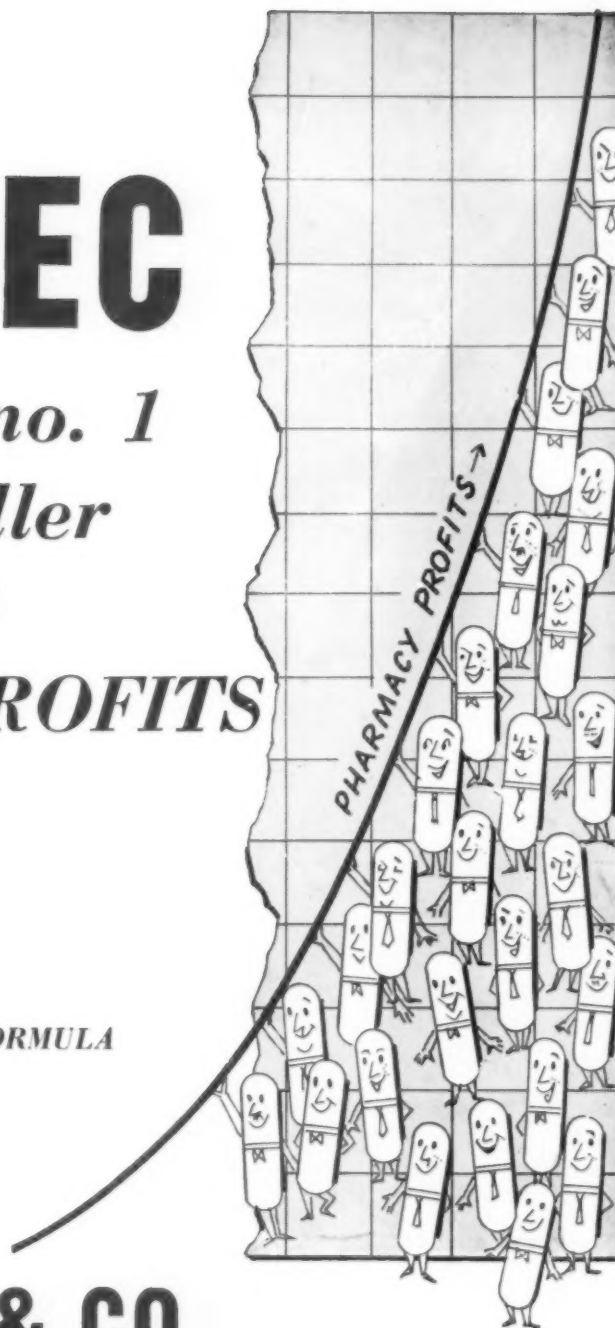
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